PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,547—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with,	Tons.
29th July	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	...	...
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th ,,	PERSIA	7951	...	...
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	...	...
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th ,,	MALTA	6064	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports on route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
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[illegible]LWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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[illegible]DBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of [illegible]gs by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,256	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	6,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,075	Verron	19th Aug. 1905.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

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57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months' Privilege leave

MAY 1ST 1905.

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From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Aston Hall.	3627	*M'Fee	24th Jn.	7th July	21st Jul.	28th Jul.
B	City of Edinburgh.	6255	*Whish	8th July.	20th ,,	3rd Aug.	8th Aug.
B	Branksome Hall	4500	*Hood	18th ,,	30th ,,	13th ,,	18th ,,
B	Promo	3580	*M'Kay	27th ,,	8th Au.	22nd ,,	27th ,,

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY 31st July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 17th Aug. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,999 tons, on or about 2nd August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th July, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,113	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	28th July 1905
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	5th Aug. ,,
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th ,, ,,
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. ,,
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. ,,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,893	26th July.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	800	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port on route.

BOMBAY TO [illegible]NGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Aug. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NEGLIGE, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
SMART & COMFORTABLE, 3 FOR RS. 13-8,
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BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

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MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine) ...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.) ...	1 12 ,,
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or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
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UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
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THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

INSURANCES.

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

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Secretary.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS.

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(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
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T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
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HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.
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Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

- They are self adjusting
- There is nothing to break
- They are always Horizontal
- They are the acme of comfort and very strong
- No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

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MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted [illegible] with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY.	RS. 45
30—HOUR.	RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO. LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.
PULMONARY BALSAM.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

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CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co, Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

● DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. HAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "MARIA VALERIE," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

L. FONDA,
Agent Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS accompanied by not more than 3 copies of recent testimonials will be received by the President, Moulmein Municipality, up to noon on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1905, for the POST of Engineer to the Moulmein Municipal Committee, the salary of the appointment being Rs. 500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs 600 per month.

Applicants must possess such professional qualifications as will be recognised by the Chief Engineer, to the local Government of Burma.

The appointment will be made by the Municipal Committee subject to the sanction of the Local Government and subject to the production by the selected candidate of a Medical Certificate of fitness for service signed by the Civil Surgeon and Health Officer of the Station or District in which applicant resides and in the service of the Government.

The engagement will be terminable on either side on three months' notice being given, except in case of misconduct.

By Order,
J. H. CASTOR,
For Secretary, Moulmein Municipality.
Moulmein, Dated 10th July, 1905.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1905.

THE Racing Season will consist of about 12 EXTRAS and CLOSED MEETING, to be held on Saturdays and Holidays from July to October, 1905, and the POONA RACES (7 days) 14th, 16th, 19th 21st, 23rd, 27th, and 30th September, 1905.

Rates for Season Tickets, or Book of Coupons, are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
A. For the whole Season of Extras and Closed Meeting and Poona Races 14th to 30th September, 1905	50	0
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	10	0
B. Extras and Closed Meeting only, July to October (exclusive Poona Races 14th to 30th September)	30	0
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	5	0
C. Poona Races only, 14th to 30th September, 1905	25	0
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each	5	0

N. B.—Members of the Turf Club and Ladies will receive Tickets.

Non-Members of the Turf Club will receive Book of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.
3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	
Lady	Rs. 2
Single Ticket	" 5
Child	" 2
SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Single Ticket	Rs. 1 8
Soldiers in Uniform	Re. 1 0
Lady or Child	Re. 0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. Club.
Race Stand Poona, 20th June, 1905.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S
PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST
BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.
UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order
TO
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy port of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle NEEL, Maeseyck, Belgium.

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REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener. 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

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WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

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FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette." Bombay.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Price Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.

From PANDIT KAILAS NATH SUKUL, Physician to H. H. Maharaja of Balrampore.—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented "Essence of Neem" is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy, and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 36 BUFFALOES, 1 HE-BUFFALO AND 3 CALVES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction in the stable, near Jacob's Circle, the following buffaloes, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Hason valad Haji Mia Uranker viz:—

36 buffaloes;
1 he-buffalo, and 3 calves.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 13TH STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Citapa Yenkati, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 24th proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing there on situate without the Fort, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay at Kamatipura 13th Street assessed by the Municipality under No. 108 and bounded on the east by the temple of Gopicabai deceased on the west by the house of Harry Bhawoo on the north by the said Kamatipura 13th Street and on the south by a sweeper passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 26th July, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF GRAIN, LOOSE GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

A quantity of bags of cottonseed, rapeseed bajree, loose cotton, castorseed and lose heaps of grain and seed and other miscellaneous goods,

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 21st July, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p. m. sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr Jugjiwandas Kuramchand and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Juloobai daughter of Juloo Sakoo Ganesti the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th June, 1900.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at 4th Kamatipura Street outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 76 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 3310-3311 New Survey No 6039, Collectors old Nos 3731 and 3732 and Collectors New No 10436 and by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No 1355 and Street No 8 and bounded as follows:—That is to say; On the east by the house of Ellapa, on the west by the house of Lingoobai on the north by the 4th Kamatipura Street aforesaid on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya attorneys to the mortgagee at their Office at No. 11, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Building Plot at the junction of Belasis, Ripon and Clare Roads, 1st Nagpada.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m, sell by Public Auction on the site.

The right of occupancy of about 735 square yards of very valuable building plot for the term of 999 years.

Plan for sites, condition of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars, can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER COLABA.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 539 of 1902.

Ally Mahomed Rahimtoola, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, by his next friend and mother Fatmabai, widow of Rahimtoola Ebbrahim, residing at Tandel Street, otherwise called Durga Moholla out of Fort .... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. Moolbai, widow of Ebbrahim Peer Mahomed, residing at Pedder Road out of Fort, 2 Vali Mahomed Peer Mahomed, Merchant, residing at Pedder Road, aforesaid and others .... Defendants.

Under the direction of the first and second defendants abovenamed as Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Ebrahim Peer Mahomed and in pursuance of the Decree in the aforementioned Suit bearing date the 28th day of February, 1905, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on Friday the 4th proximo at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—

Lot No. I.—Plot A.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba Road, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Road on the west side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1677 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with Plots B and C under Old Survey Nos. 248, 251, and New Survey No. 8315, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with Plot B, under Street Nos. 128-130, Ward Nos. 240-241, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Abdul Pirpir and Bai Janbai Jamal, on or towards the south by the said Plot B, on or towards the east by the said Lower Colaba Road leading to the Light House, and on or towards the west by Wodehouse Road formerly called Queens Road and Back Bay Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order,
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness.
1 Grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong grey arab, young, broken to harness

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT HORNBY ROAD, next to the Jaffer Sullaman's Dispensary and Salvation Army premises.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 24th August next at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the site.—

The right of occupancy of about 1622 square yards of very valuable building plot for the term of 99 years.

Plans of the site conditions of sale, buildings conditions form of lease, and all further particular can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th July, 1905.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

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"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" .... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
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PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE .... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt),
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
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SOURABAYA.
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YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Kobe.
Manila.
City of Mexico,
Shangai.
Yokohama.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D. C
Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110.000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL—Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World,

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.

L. COMBE,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	360,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.
Lyons.
New York.
San Francisco.
Honolulu.
Shanghai.
Hongkong.
Tientsin
Peking.
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Port Arthur,
Mukden.
Tairen.
Chefoo.
Kobe.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Three Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch). Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

MONSOON BOOTS AT REDUCED RATES.

MADE to ORDER at JOSEPH IVAN & CO., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Neider of Vienna, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars should insist on having this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0	8
Blackie's Standard English Dictionary	2	0
Henry Brocken, by W.L de la Mare	1	0
Indian History, by D. N. Neogi	1	0
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François	0	6
Mercantile Abbreviations and Contractions	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	6
The Chronology of Ancient India	0	6
The Rajput's Bride, by A. Rogers	0	8
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	8
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated, by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavarty	0	6
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	6
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	6
Thillai Govindan, by Pamba	0	6
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	8
The Conversion, of India by Pitt Bonarjee	0	[illegible]

These last in paper or limp cloth binding. Apply XX care of "Bombay Gazette."

EADE'S

GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

PREPARED ONLY BY
GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.
and sold everywhere in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" [illegible]
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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" 28	Half-yearly	" [illegible]
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These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. [illegible]
Second do.	" [illegible]
Third do.	" 1-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 1 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	" [illegible]
Third do	" [illegible]

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" [illegible]
Quarterly	" [illegible]

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"I have derived benefit from your ACORIDINE."

(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."

(Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait until to-morrow; send for a bottle now.
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan MacNeil, 2504 tons, Captain S Beer, arrived in harbour yesterday from East London 1st July via Galle in ballast.

THE P and O Co's steamer Tientsin, 2555 tons, Captain F E Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong 30th June, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sealda, 3138 tons, Captain G Brown arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Rangoon 1st July via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, 5685 tons, Captain Boyer, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Marseilles 5th July with a general cargo and passengers.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, Captain P Berberovich, from Japan and China yesterday evening:—Mr C Baldi, Mr E C Commisariat, Mr E Gertz, Mr A Heller, Mr Geo E Sanders, Mr B Tremba and Mr T Gyula,

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Bengal, 2751 tons, Captain W W Cooke, sailed on Monday for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers—For Colombo—Miss Goodwife, Captain Christian, Captain G R D Churchill, Mrs Barker and infant. Mr Geo Stucky, Mrs Zomanoitel. For Hongkong—Mr H Kita, For Sydney—Mr and Mrs F Bates,

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 24th July, should be regarded as full weather working day for steamers in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Dumbea s	Boyer	Marseilles, July 5
	Sealda s	Brown	Rangoon, July 1
25	Clan Macneil	Beer	East London, July 1
	Tientsin s	Andrews	Hongkong, June 30

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Bulimba s	Kilpatrick	Persian Gulf
	Dumra s	Hirst	Karachi
	Bengal s	Cooke	Shanghai
	H M S Lapwing	Barker	Colombo

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clan MacNeil, for Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool
" Goalpara, for Persian Gulf.
" Orsealo, for Madras and Calcutta.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left Suez on the morning of the 24th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Brittania, arrived at Plymouth, on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Sultan left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 25th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—1980 cwt kurdee seed J A Begbie and Co: 127 bales wool N Goculdas, 162 bales cotton, H E Bodeland sons and 2 bales wool T Chimondas 146 bales wool K Balkisondas 32 bales wool M Jetha 176 bales wool C Nanjee 26 bales wool J Kara 45 bales wool B Abherchund 59 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 64 bales wool C Joosab 65 bales wool The Bombay Company.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—900 cwt tulseed M C Michailidi and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—100 bales hemp P Bhimjee 200 cws horns J M Rehimtoola 2000 cwt bonemeal Croft Mody and Co.

Bin Lomonds—150 cwt nigerseed A Blascheck and Co; 125 cwt deer horns G Mahomed and Co; 59 cwt dryginger and 75 cwt zedory roots F Rahim.

Kaffirs—2 bales sisal fiber Gordon and Co; 6000 cwts castor seed Ralli Bros 70 bales savri cotton Nusservanji Bros and Co.

FOR NEWPORT.

Kaffir s—500 tons manganese ore R A Willes.

FOR ANTWERP.

BinSomond s—3300 cwt poppy seed 3000 cwt rape seed and 60 cwt coriander seed Volkart Bros 140 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 15 tons tin chippings Tewrier and Co; 101 cwt gum P Jethabhoy 64 bales cotton F Fischer and Co.

Grantly Ball s—303 bales cotton Ralli Bros 55 bales cotton dropping P H Chichgar and Co; 200 bales cotton and 2000 cwt poppyseed N Khairaz and Co 2007 cwt mowra seed W Becher 150 bales cotton waste C Heerjiand Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Reichenfels s—275 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 525 cwt poppyseed E D Sosson and Co; 1100 cwt horns Lalji Bros and sons; 700 cwt rapeseed sweeping H Kanjee 700 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Augustus s—65 bales cotton fly and waste N Peerbhoy 200 cwt gum H Virdhore 201 cwt gum P Jethabhoy.

Reichenfels s—bales hemp P Bhimjee 49 cwt senna leaves P H Mistre.

FOR FIUME.

Maria Valerie s—600 bales cotton A Blascheck and and Co 25 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Mariaa Valerie s—500 cwt myrabolloms A Abdul Carim and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—500 cwt myrabollams A Khimje 75 cwt olibanum and 140 cwt mother of pearl shell M J Joomabhoy and Co; 770 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 2 bales cotton Volkart Bros 20 bales hemp A Branmell and Co; 30 cwt olibanum B Nazir and Co: 200 cwt methyseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Reichenfels s—220 bales cotton The Bombay Company 50 cwt gum P Jethabhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macneil s—300 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co: 2030 cwt rapeseed and 4520 cwt linseed Ralli Bros 2001 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 100 tons old iron A Gangjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—26 chests opium E Noordin 27 chests opium Talati and Co.

Persia s—150 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—26 chests opium, Talati and Co; 17 chests Opium C Bomonjee and Co; 26 chests opium Abraham E Abraham 8 chests opium R S N Talati and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin s—24 cwts senna leaves 7 cwts coplate roots and 70 cwts gum S D Karanja.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—100 bales cotton F Fischer and Co; 248 bales cotton Dinshaw D Curranced and Co; 100 bales cotton D B Petit and Co.

THE success of the Ceylon Pearl Fishery doubtless raised the expectations of the local Government officials, and it is now understood, says the "Ceylon Observer," that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the increase of salaries throughout the Ceylon Civil Service proper. The only point to be settled is from when the increase should date. The Secretary of State has cabled to the Governor of Ceylon for his views. The scale in the case of the increase of salaries to the Civil Service is to be on the gold standard of thirty years ago, it is said, which practically means an increase of 20 per cent. The older Civil Servants are not expected to benefit much by it on retirement, their pensions being calculated at the rate of 1s. 10 1/2d. Those coming under the 1s. 6d. rate will be the most benefited.

THIRTY LESSONS IN HINDUSTANI
BY MR. T. A. NAJM

WITH important Rules on Grammar and idiom explained, and illustrated by sentences in daily use. Could be learnt WITHOUT ANY HELP. A companion for beginners and a help to advanced students.

PRICE Rs. 2.

In Bombay can be had of ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, THACKER and Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., D. B. TARAPOREWALLA SONS and Co., WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM, and Mr. T. A. NAJM, ANJUMANI ISLAM, Bombay, and in Calcutta of THACKER SPINK and Co.

☞ Send for opinion on the Book.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 24.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 1/16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£99 1/4	= − 1/4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= − 1/4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/4	= unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1/4	= + 1/16
2 months hence	26 15/16	= unchanged
Spot in New York	59	= + 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·13 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·46 1/2	= do
New York Demand	4·86 3/8	= − 1/8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 3/4 per cent	= do
3 " "	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	7/8 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	1 per cent	= do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 10 1/2 J J value steady
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 5d value.
WHEAT—
Afloat for U K 2,650,000
Red Karachi 30 J J sellers firm
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 40 A S sellers } steady
Yellow Cawnpore 39 3/4 A S done }
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1/8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 4,000. Spot 5·98 plus 9. Egyptian F G F Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for export 200. Imports 6,000. Futures closed steady.

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·86	5·86	5·88
+ 8	+ 8	+ 8
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov-Dec.**	**Dec-Jan.**
5·89	5·89	5·90
+ 8	+ 8	+ 8
Jan-Feb.	**Feb-March.**	**Mch.-Apl.**
5·91	5·92	5·92
+ 8	+ 9	+ 8

Receipts at U S Ports	13,000 bales
Do last year	2,700 do
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 do
Do do Continent	4,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·10 + 40
Futures, month of July	10·97 + 32 a
Do do. Dec	11·13 + 35 b

a Advanced owing to daily weather reports show too much rain.
b Advanced owing to support by New Orleans bull party.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 13-16 + 3-16
Futures, month of Sept	11·02 + 36
Do. do. Dec	11·10 + 37
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 24th July 1905:—

Cotton	2,278	bales.
Wheat	10,832	cwts.
Linseed	6,624	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	421	do
Gingellyseed	4	do
Poppyseed	2,034	do
Groundnuts	599	do
Castorseed	1,115	do
Rice	1,415	do
Myrabollams	317	do
Cottonseed	6,395	do
Mowraseed	3,091	do
Gram	464	do
Jeowar	4,299	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, JULY 25.

EXCHANGE—Tone, steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-32d. at 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ...	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ...	169 1-2
Marcks 3 do. do. ...	138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ...	138
Shanghai 30 do. ...	193
Japan 30 do. ...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone, steady.

Cash	98·9
1st Settlement 1st August ...	98·8
2nd do. 1st. Sept. ...	9·85

Money Market. Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	6th July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	20th do.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th do.	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED.—Tone firm.			
Ready	7	7	0
Forward September	7	10	6
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	14	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	6	15	0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	7	10	0
Forward September	7	13	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	31	8	0
WHEAT—Tone.			
White Delhi	4	11	0
White Pissy 85 per cent	4	12	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—firm.

Estimated sales	4,000	bales
Imports	4,000	"

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
5·92	5·92	5·94
+6	+6	+6
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·95	5·95	5·96
+6	+6	+6
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar**	**Mar.-Apl**
5·97	5·98	5·98
+6	+6	+6

COTTON.—The market is firm, and prices are steady. There has been a good enquiry at Colaba for new crops from mills and shippers. In the "Sutta" market quotations are Rs. 2 higher.

Bengals Fully Good January	Rs. 205
Broach M. G. Good March	" 263

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	201	191	July.
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms)	207	197	25th
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	206	196	"
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	213	205	"
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	204	198	"
Julgaum (M.-G.)	206	100	"
Khundwa (M. G.)	207	200	"
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	215	207	"
Karanja do. (M.-G)			
Akola do. (M.-G.)			
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	219	211	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	227	219	"
Broach (M.-G.)	253	247	"
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	215	207	"
Do (H.-G.)	210	202	"
	F G F		
Dharwar (S.-G.)	240	234	
Westerns	215	209	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	5 2/32
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 1/16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3/4
Bar Silver	27 1/4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NICHOLLS—July 8, at Naini Tal, the wife of W H Nicholls, Archaeological Survey, of a son (still-born).

WRIGHT—July 9, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut Wright (2nd Punjabis, of a son.

MINSTRELL—July 16, at Cawnpore, the wife of G N Minstrell, Calcutta, of a son.

AN IDEAL TONIC.

Serravallo's Ferruginous Quinine Wine or Bark and Iron

Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Nerves, Regenerates the Blood, Pleasant to the Palate.

THIS AUSTRIAN TONIC WINE has no styptic Taste, does not disturb the Stomach or constipate the Bowels, and is especially useful to Convalescents, and to Anæmic subjects.

ITS PLEASANT TASTE makes it equally agreeable to children and to adults. DOSE for adults a Liqueur Glass before meals, children half the quantity.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 6-32m., 5 45a. Low water, 0-0m., 0-25a.
Municipal Standing Committee 3-30 p.m.
Phoenix Mills meeting of debenture-holders, Apollo Street 3 30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 4 45 p.m.
Association Football, York Regiment vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
B. V. R., annual Regiment Prize distribution Town Hall, 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon the Straits Settlements China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Dumbea will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-day.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Pekin will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Rama Dajee, a Hindu aged about 35 years, when working yesterday afternoon, in the spinning-room of the Madhowji Dharamsey Mills on Foras Road was accidently struck on the floor by a heavy iron beam the clamps of which were being loosened to accommodate some machinery. In a semi-unconscious state he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died shortly afterwards.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of June last, 1 horses 1 buffalo and 4 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 19 horses; 2 buffaloes and 1,132 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month 313 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals. 1 cartman was fined for overloading his carts and 17 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

THE ROYAL VISIT AND MAHOMEDANS.—After the general meeting of the public of Bombay, which will be held in the Town Hall, in view of the approaching visit of their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Mahomedans of this city propose, says the "Muslim Herald," to hold a public meeting of their community unconnected with, and uninfluenced by any particular Society or association, to consider what measures should be adopted to illuminate, decorate and otherwise celebrate this auspicious occasion, in Mahomedan localities. This meeting is intended to push on the objects of the Town Hall general meeting, so far as the Mahomedan localities are concerned and would appoint Executive Committees for each Mahomedan locality to arrange for due celebrations in their respective places.

ASSAULT ON A TRAM CONDUCTOR.—Mr. Kersandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, fined at the Esplanade Police Court, John Smith, a private in the Yorkshire Regiment for assaulting Sheikh Lal Ismail, tram conductor No. 138 on the evening of the 14th instant at Bori Bunder. The accused, it seemed from the evidence, was insisting on occupying a seat on a bench in the tram car whereon were seated one female and three men. The conductor according to the rules would not allow the accused to be the fifth passenger on the same bench. The accused then assaulted the complainant who was thrown to the ground and injured. Mr. Ansell, Traffic Superintendent prosecuted. Lieutenant J. P. Gilbert of the Yorkshire Regiment spoke to the accused's general good conduct in the regiment. The Magistrate in disposing of the case convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50, out of which Rs. 25 were ordered to be awarded to the conductor as compensation.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN AYAH.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Flora Fernandez, an ayah, lately in the service of Mr. DeMello residing at Girgaum, was charged by Inspector Paterson with murdering her newly born child. Messrs. Godinho and Pereira pleaders, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. It will be remembered that in consequence of information received through an anonymous letter, the police proceeded to the house of Mr. DeMello on the 9th of June and received the dead body of a child from under the ashes in the fire place. His Worship after recording evidence for the prosecution remarked that there was no evidence to show that the child was born alive and that the accused had brought about its death. The point regarding the disposal of the body was to his mind was doubtful because it did not prove that the accused had buried the child. Under the circumstances the accused was given the benefit of the doubt and discharged.

THE Madras Revenue collections are now some Rs. 12 lakhs behind those of last year, owing to the drought, Land Revenue being Rs. 9 lakhs behind.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Sultan has sent two cruisers to the entrance of the Bosphorus, where heavy guns are being mounted on the long-dismantled forts. Hitherto Russia has prevented this step, on the plea that it would imply distrust of Russia.

THE CHASE OF THE MUTINEERS.

The "Kniaz Potemkin" has reappeared at the Roumanian port of Kustendji.

The Russian torpedo-destroyer "Smitlivy," manned solely by officers, having coaled at Theodosia has started in pursuit. The "Kniaz Potemkin" is reported to be steaming towards Novorossisk, a Russian port in the east of the Black Sea, where the Black Sea Squadron has arrived.

The inhabitants of the town have been warned not to venture into the streets, in the event of the "Kniaz Potemkin" appearing in the bay.

THE TRANSPORT PROUT'S MUTINEERS.

One hundred and fifty of the men who mutinied on board the Russian transport "Prout," at Odessa have been incarcerated.

Seven hundred and forty of the Russian mutineers have surrendered to the Roumanian authorities, at Kustendji, under a guarantee of safety.

The mutineers landed after dividing the contents of the "Kniaz Potemkin's" treasury.

TSAR REPLIES TO A DEPUTATION.

Replying yesterday to a deputation representing members of the nobility and Zemstvos of Moscow, Orel, and Novgorod, and others, who urged the continuation of the war, the organisation of Russia on historic lines, and the convocation of an elective Legislative Assembly, the Tsar made a characteristic speech.

He said: "The State can only be strong-souled if it religiously preserves its old traditions. Perhaps God is punishing the country for sinning in this respect. Experience will show me how to remove the defects and errors occurring in the great work I have projected for the welfare of my subjects."

DISAFFECTION IN THE ARMY.

General Linevitch has sentenced several Russian officers to death for distributing seditious circulars among the army.

GERMANY AND THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

CHANCELLOR'S POLICY CONDEMNED.

The German newspapers condemn Prince von Bulow for having forbidden M. Jaures, the French socialist, to address a social democratic meeting in Berlin. The Chancellor's action, they protest, lends undue importance to the influence of the Social Democrats in foreign affairs.

The "Boersen Courier" remarks that von Prince Bulow feared that M. Jaures's speech might offend Russia.

SHOCKING COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN BELGIUM.

Explosions of fire damp in a colliery at Anderluys, in Belgium, resulted in fourteen men being killed and twelve injured.

ENGLISH LAWN TENNIS.

The international tennis tourney at Wimbledon was continued yesterday, when H. L. and R. F. Doherty won the doubles championship, defeating Smith and Risely by three sets to one. The brothers Doherty were previously the holders of the championship doubles.

THE CHAMPION SINGLES.

LONDON, JULY 9.

H. L. Doherty, the English champion lawn tennis player, was in brilliant form yesterday, at Wimbledon and beat Brookes, the Australian, for the International Championship by three sets to love. The games were 8-6 2 and 6-4.

Miss May Sutton, an American girl of 18, won the Ladies' Championship without losing a set throughout the tournament.

STRANDING OF A CASTLE LINER.

TOTAL LOSS FEARED.

The Union Castle mail liner "Harlech Castle" has become stranded at Carrizal, a seaport in Chili. It is feared she will become a total wreck.

CABLE TRANSFERS.

CONCESSION BY THE BANKS.

All the Australasian banks announce that, in order to meet the competition of companies and firms who are offering more favourable terms than the banks to the purchasers of draft cable transfers in London, they have decided to allow a premium up to 10s. per cent. on cable transferred drafts of £100 and upwards.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

MEETING OF TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

A great meeting of the Tariff Reform League was held yesterday at the Albert Hall, London. Ten thousand persons were present, and twenty thousand were refused admission. The Duke of Argyll presided.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was the principal speaker, said that, if any Continental Power offered to conclude a reciprocal treaty with Great Britain, on the same terms as the colonies offer, no free importer would hesitate to welcome such an offer.

"What pernicious influence, is it," he asked, "that fills the Opposition with prudish compunctions and makes them even afraid of a friendly conference with the colonies?

"The Tariff League are determined, to carry inquiry into action. We are a fighting force with a definite constructive policy. Let none join us who do not agree with us. When victory comes we are determined it shall be complete and final.

"By retaliation the League meant an effective engine to force fair trade upon the nations. Failing that we shall take over our independent position. We need a big revolver loaded with a general tariff which may be converted into a penal tariff at a moment's notice when we are obliged to meet men armed at all points against us. Ours is a perfectly innocent weapon if others grant us reciprocity."

DERAILMENT IN BOMBAY.

NEAR the Grant Road railway station a derailment of two third-class carriages occurred at about 2 40 p.m., standard time, yesterday afternoon, which caused a considerable dislocation of traffic for several hours. While the 137 Up Local was starting out of the main track, the two carriages, which were immediately after the engine, came off the line, and belated the other up and down trains. Arrangements were made to work the trains on the down line between Grant Road and Church Gate, as the up line had been blocked. The first carriage was very badly derailed and it caused the greatest amount of trouble in the re-railing, the front-end was raised by means of a crane while the back end was supported by screw jacks, and then only the success of the re-railing became ensured. With the other carriage it was comparatively easy work to re-rail and late in the night the obstacle was removed and the line cleared. The platforms of the stations in Bombay presented a very animated appearance for hours together owing to the gathering of passengers, who having been delayed on their journey, were eager and expectant to proceed to their destinations by the next train. On learning of the accident, several European officers from the B. B. and C. I Railway Head Office came to the spot, and assisted the Grant Road station staff in managing the traffic.

M. CURIE, to whom is due the discovery of radium, was elected to the French Academie des Sciences by a majority of seven votes, 29 to 22, over M. Gernez, Professor of chemistry.

DAMAGE TO A FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.

THE NERA IN A THREE-DAYS' STORM.

FOREMAST AND PART OF MAINMAST LOST.

FREMANTLE JULY 10.

It is only a few days since the Messageries Maritimes steamer Ville de la Ciotat arrived at Fremantle from the Eastern States, with her foremast carried away. Yesterday morning another steamer of the the same line, the F. M. S. Nera, arrived at the port, also with her foremost missing. Captain Schmitz reports having left Marseilles on June 7th, at noon. Suez was reached on June 13th. The passage through the Red Sea proved exceedingly hot, except for a period of ten hours, during which a storm raged. Between Cape Guardfui and Ceylon, two days' rough monsoonish weather was run into, but no damage was done to the vessel.

After Colombo was left the Nera fell in with heavy southerly winds and huge seas which continued for over three days. The vessel continually shipped immense seas, and strained and rolled heavily. On the night of Friday last, just before midnight, the steamer gave a big roll, and as a result, the foremast snapped off close to the deck, and went crashing overboard, almost in front of the steamer. As it fell, it dragged with it the main topmast, which broke off about 25 ft. from the truck, and, tumbling down on to the deck, stuck upright for a moment or two, and then collapsed.

The engines were at once stopped and men were set to work to cut away the rigging which held the broken mast to the vessel's side. The greater portion of the wreckage was disposed of in an hour, but it was not until noon the next day that the voyage was resumed.

The fittings on the forecastle were extensively damaged. The rails were all twisted and broken, and the winches were also damaged. None of the passengers were about at the time of the accident, and, barring a few bruises and scratches received by the crew when cutting away the debris, no one was hurt.

Speaking of the weather met with from Colombo, the officers of the "Nera" state that it was the roughest they had experienced for very many years. The seas are described as prodigious, while, at times the wind which came in short, fierce, and sudden gusts, threatened at any minute to cause serious damage.

The Nera, which moored at one of the river buoys, brought about 400 tons of cargo for Fremantle. She is to bunker 340 tons of coal. Owing to the loss of the foremast and the derricks, the work of taking cargo out of the forward hold will prove very slow, and will probably have to be done by hand. It is stated that in the event of the steamer not proceeding to Noumea, as originally intended, she will repair her damages at Sydney. The Nera is fixed to leave for the Eastern States at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

COMPLAINT OF A DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, the cases in which Kashibai Liladhar, aged 15, a Bhansalee girl, charged her sister-in-law Gagibai, mother-in-law Ratanbai, and father-in-law, Govindji Ramji, with assaulting her on the 17th instant, were called on for disposal. The girl's father had lodged a complaint against Govindji on the day in question and obtained an urgent process for her production in Court. In the course of her examination, she complained of habitual ill-treatment from Govindji, Ratanbai, and Gagibai, and showed marks of violence on her body. She expressed her unwillingness to return to her father-in-law's house, and earnestly besought the protection of the Court to return to the house of her parents. She was told to go wherever she liked, and process was granted against her assailants. The cases came on for hearing before the Court yesterday. Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad appeared for the complainant. Mr. Mulla, of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, defended. The charge against Gagibai was tried first. The Magistrate said that he had not been legally convinced that the accused was the person who had assaulted the prosecutrix for not having satisfactorily cooked the vegetables; in fact, she had nothing to do with cooking. Accused was discharged. Mr. Mulla made an offer to take back the girl to her father-in-law's, as, he said, if the remaining cases were proceeded with and the feelings between the parties more embittered than it was now the future consequences to the girl would be disastrous. Mr. Setalvad consulted the father of the girl in the presence of the Magistrate. The man refused to allow his daughter to return to the house of her father-in-law under any circumstance, as he was sure her life was in danger there. The remaining cases were then proceeded with. In the case against Ratanbai, who was called the prosecutrix's "step mother-in-law," the evidence given by the prosecutrix at the time of making her first complaint on the 17th instant, was tendered and accepted in evidence. Accused was fined Rs. 5, Govindji was discharged.

POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY, JULY 29.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday July 24.

The Summer Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker aged
Aga S Shah's b aus g Prestwick aged
Messrs C Bleach and Avasia's b aus g Dormont 4 years
Messrs Avasia and Bleach's br g Testwood 5 years
Mr Betto Ali n's b aus g Jim Gasper 6 or aged
Mr L S Allen's b aus m Caroline 6 years
Mr S D Mehta's br aus m Blue Blood aged
Mr R R's br aus g Killua by Harmonist Lady Golightly 5 years
Mr R R S's b aus g Chassepot by Martini Henri—Miss Kaipara 6 years
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist
Mr J C Gals aun's bl aus g Dulcimer
Mr J C Galstaun's b nth am h River ille II
Mr J C Galstaun's br e m Sainte Marquise

The July Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr C Murray's br e g Trent by Trenton aged
Aga S Shah's ch e m Hyacinth 5 years
Aga S Shah's b e f Rusebrooke by The Rush—Mia 4 years
Messrs Bleach and Avasia's b e g Apology 5 years
Mr G K's b aus m Jubilant 4 years
Mr W Moran's b aus g Ardit 14 1/2 4 years
Mr R J Hante's b aus g War Dance by Warpaint—Gaiety 6 years
Mr Bertie Allen's ch aus g Nevermore aged
Mr J C Galstaun's bl e g Dirty Boy by Childwick—Ian Staines 3 years

The Maiden Arab Plate.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Curmer's b a h Arabian Flag 5 years
Mr G K's b a h Talisman aged
Mr Abdool Razak's r a h Antonio 4 years
Mr J Jacob's g a h Asad 4 years
Messrs M Goculdas, A Nanji and A M Ameer's ch a h Royal 3 years
Mr Tahar Yunis ch a h Dervish 13-3 3/4 4 years
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Hasap tead 5 years
Mr Mahomed bin Talib's ch a h Kalapdoon 3 years
Mr J Jacob's g a h Monsoon

The New Comers Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr G K's b a h Afghanistan 13 3 2-4
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Practical 11 0
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Shamsherjung 14-0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch a h Victor Well 13-2 1/2
Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanji and Abdul Gany's b a h Admiral Togo 13-3
Mr Mahamood bin Mahomed's g a h Karadev 14 0
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's g a h Mar Ha 13 3 1-2
Mr Kes's b a h Diyar 13 3 1 2
Mr R R S's g a h Derby 13 2 1-4
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Wait-a-While 13 3 3 4
Mr Majeed Jurji's g a h Ashroff 14 0
Mr Dawool Kasack's g a h Girjistan 13-1 1-4
Mr Jawad Mahomed's g a h Air Motor 13-3

The Midget Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

Major Stistead's ch a h Sublime 13-2 1 2
Mr G K's b a h Huddal 13 2 1-2
Colonel G N Mayne's ch a h Tabasco 13-3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Calcutta 13 2
Mr Mustapha Bin Talib's g a h Gamrood 13 6
Messrs G A S M home, A A Saif and L K Kapadia's b a h Settler 13-1 1 2
Messrs M Ramji and S A Aziz's g a h Alam 13-2
Mr L H Spence's g a h Zurriff 13-2 1 2
Mr R R S g a h Darby 13-2 1-4
Mr Kaikhusroo Nowrojee's b a h Johina 13 2 3 4
Messrs Ebrahim Ameer and Peels b a h Sir Robert 13 2 3-4
Mr Peels b a h British India 13 2 1 2
Mr A R Dakeel's b a h Zinfander 13 1 1-2

The Arab Pony Trial Plate—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr A J De Souza's b a h Sir Jamal 13-1 3 4
Mr G K's b a h Huddal 13-2 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Dilerjung 13 3
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Penalia II 13 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Falsestart 13-3 3 4
Messrs M Goculdass g a h Grey Fox 13-2
Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Eed 14-0
Mr Artin s A E sayee's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1 2
Mr L H Spence's g a h ares 14 0
Mr L H Spence's g a h Zurriff 13-2 1 2
Mr F R Badger's b a h Sheik 14 0
Mr H B Pike's b a h Bandit II 13 3 3-4
Mr A R Ameer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14 0
Mr Mujeed Jurji's b a h Sugger 13-3 1-2

(Closed Race.)

The Amateur Plate—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr F J Preston's br aus m Zoa by Lonsdale vootress 11-1
Captain H Meycell's ch e m Recovery by Plumpton Froceon 14-1
Major Logan Home's ch aus m Mary Jane 11 0 3 4
Mr W H Anderson's ch aus m French maid 14 0
Mr R B Wood's br aus g Hpo nzyi 14 0 3-4
Mr T R Badger's cp aus g Curfeire Bell 14-1
Mr A B Reynol's b aus m Footie-nail 14-1
Mr H S Norton's ch aus m Bellary by King Olaf 13-3 1 2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay 24th July 1905

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

"The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Maria Valerie, Captain P. Berberovich which arrived here on Monday from Kobe, reports having experienced heavy sea and strong wind with squalls. The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sealda, Captain G. Brown, which arrived in Bombay harbour on the 24th instant from Rangoon, met with rough weather on the Malabar Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	25	47	21	35	25	98	20	59
Tuesday 25th July	0	17	0	27	26	17	0	24
Total	25	64	26	62	52	15	20	83
Total fall to 24th July '04	39	34	31	79	32	10	24	60
Total fall to 24th July '03	70	58	46	13	45	00	48	14

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	24rd July and 25th July. Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	20

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, in., June 10 date.
Bushire	29·964	NNW	20	97·0	87·4	55	......	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·417	E	5	100·3	81·2	79	......	0·00	− 0·13
Muscat	29·391	Calm	3	98·5	89·5	57	......	0·00	− 0·40
Aden (29th)	29·699	ENE	11	93·8	80·3	71	......	0·50	+ 0·10
Lahore	29·441	Calm	1	100·4	83·[illegible]	7[illegible]	......	3·87	− 2·90
Sirsa	....								......
Delhi	29·462	W	4	98·2	85·2	69	0·08	6·26	− 4·20
Agra	......							......	 9
Cawnpore	29·499	SW	3	95·3	85·[illegible]	74	......	7·12	− 6·17
Allahabad	29·50	WSW	5	95·7	81·1	7[illegible]	......	12·35	− 3·85
Jhansi	29·553	WSW	7	94·[illegible]	79·7	6[illegible]	......	6·95	− 8·[illegible]0
Jacobabad	29·306	NNW	3	108·4	91·6	63	......	[illegible]·46	− 0·[illegible]0
Karachi	29·495	W	1[illegible]	10·9	81·3	79	......	0·1[illegible]	− 3·46
Jeypore	29·538	SSE	4	95·2	75·1	70	......	0·[illegible]7	− 5·11
Ajmere	......								
Deesa	......								
Ahmedabad	29·501	SW	13	77·1	73·6	92	2·79	37·14	+19·07
Bhuj	......								
Jamnagar	29·518	SW	2	81·0	78·2	87	1·76	6·11	− 6·47
Dwarka	29·56[illegible]	SW	31	82·[illegible]	80·[illegible]	8[illegible]	0·[illegible]3	2·15	......
Rajkot	29·551	SW	10	77·4	74·7	98	1·13	14·75	− 1·15
Bhavnagar Para.	29·5·1	SW	5	[illegible]1·5	75·5	[illegible]1	0·50	16·39	× 2·02
Veraval	29·611	WSW	28	79·7	78·3	88	0·10	6·2[illegible]	− 4·28
Neemuch	29·543	SSW	7	82·0	71·2	91	0·07	4·08	− 7·02
Indore	29·5[illegible]	SW	7	80·[illegible]	71·0	9[illegible]	0·15	20·13	+ 6·33
Saugor	29·5[illegible]1	W	9	87·4	72·4	75	......	6·33	− 11·11
Jubbulpore	29·58[illegible]	SSW	4	88·9	74·1	86	0·19	20·91	− 4·01
Hoshangabad	29·613	SW	5	93·1	75·2	84	0·34	21·23	+ 0·87
Khandwa	29·6[illegible]	Calm	7	86·2	75·1	91	0·01	15·82	+ 5·67
Raipur	29·104	SW	12	83·6	73·[illegible]	93	0·13	16·12	− 5·63
Nagpur	29·92[illegible]	SW	11	91·[illegible]	75·1	7[illegible]	......	26·92	+ 0·36
Amraoti	29·629	WSW	7	89·2	75·0	86	0·11	11·33	− 3·76
Akola	29·632	NW	18	90·5	71·8	78	0·95	9·63	− 4·50
Surat	29·591	S	15	83·0	78·1	96	0·10	14·85	− 7·35
Malegaon	29·0·5	WSW	11	81·4	72·5	8[illegible]	0·09	6·66	− 1·93
Bombay	29·678	WSW	2[illegible]	83·1	79·0	85	0·28	20·75	− 21·75
Poona	29·709	W	1[illegible]	73·6	70·9	91	3·70	16·81	+ 15·86
Ahmednagar	29·66	W	13	79·3	71·0	7[illegible]	0·02	5·98	− 1·55
Aurangabad	29·64[illegible]	SW	17	82·[illegible]	70·2	85	......	6·42	− [illegible]
Sholapur	29·710	SW	1[illegible]	85·7	73·5	74	0·06	5·11	− 2·15
Ratnagiri	29·745	SW	17	8[illegible]·8	77·9	95	0·20	32·37	− 28·60
Bijapur	29·7·6	W	21	85·9	71·2	76	......	2·07	− 3·17
Belgaum	29·758	WSW	35	73·5	67·3	97	0·98	13·71	− 7·17
Mormugoa	29·780	NNW	12	85·5	79·4	86	0·13	40·88	− 9·12
Karwar	29·82	WSW	9	84·2	79·5	77	0·10	48·10	− 19·96
Mangalore	29·856	WNW	3	74·9	74·9	85	......	77·12	+ 11·20
Calicut	29·876	Calm	4	82·2	71·2	88	0·89	59·36	+ 0·2
Cochin	29·8[illegible]1	ESE		86·3	73·7	82	0·30	38·66	− 7·83
Bangalore	29·8[illegible]4	WSW	19	81·3	64·3	81	......	4·69	− 1·59
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·705	W	15	91·4	75·7	75	......	3·8[illegible]	− 6·[illegible]5
Masulipatam.	29·677	NW	16	99·7	83·0	72	......	4·88	− 3·71
Bellary	29·748	WNW	17	91·0	76·3	55	......	3·87	+ 0·72
Cuddapa	29·796	W	9	99·7	78·9	60	......	5·5[illegible]	− 0·06
Madras	29·795	W	12	103·5	81·0	47	......	·60	− 2·80
Coimbatore	29·[illegible]18	W	18	89·4	71·0	70	......	2·06	− 0·61
Trichinopoly.	29·783	SW	15	97·6	79·3	76	......	1·78	− 0·76
Nagapatam	29·763	W	12	103·2	80·0	61	......	0·[illegible]0	− 3·41
Colombo	29·870	W	8	86·5	79·4	[illegible]	......	5·4	− 6·74

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H.=0·17 (18·42); G. T. H.=0·27 (27·11); St. G. H.=0·24 (26.11); C. P.=0·26 (27·75).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over nearly the whole country, the rise having been brisk to rapid in Sind, Gujarat and at Bombay and Surat. It is below normal in Gujarat, Sind, Rajputana and at Bombay, Malegaon and Khandwa.

Winds are cyclonic over Gujarat, Central India and Rajputana while they are south-westerly or north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong in Gujarat, Lower Sind, over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency and at Neemuch Hyderabad, Deccan, Masulipatam and Bellary.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah, Masulipatam Hyderabad, Deccan Nagpur, Jhansi Allahabad and Delhi and 5° to 13° in defect at Mangalore, Poona, Malegaon, Bhavnagar-Para, Ahmedabad and Rajkot. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places.

Rain.—Twenty-six stations report rain the heaviest falls registered being 3·70" at Poona and 2·79" at Ahmedabad.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report appears to have considerably filled up but a small residual depression still lies at and about Ahmedabad and weather in Gujarat is still slightly unsettled. Rain is to be expected in Gujarat and along the West Coast and local showers in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and over the Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

DAIVADUYA C. C. vs. SUN MITRA C. C.

A match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday between the above Clubs resulting in a draw. The following were the scores:—

SUN MITRA C. C.

Dubal, not out	37
Awasker, b Vagal	4
Thakor, c Chouker	4
Bhat, c Kale	16
Koli, b Tam e	1
Tibhoovanay c Vagal	8
Naike b Chouker	6
Navlakhi, b Vagal	1
Patel, b Chouker	1
Vuite, b Chouker	5
Khambeker, b Chouker	0
Extras	3
Total	86

DAIVADUYA C. C.

Aryamane, b Dubal	8
Tame, run out	0
Dweker, l-b-w Tibhoovansy	14
Vagal M S, b Dubal	8
Chouker, not out	8
Vagal K B, b Koli	4
Madon, not out	1
Mahjun } To bat	
Chemburker }	
Patale }	
Kale }	
Extras	2
Total	45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, July 26, 1905.

1 The annual regimental prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 26th instant at 9 p.m.

Officers commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes which will be distributed at the same time.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) prizes will be distributed at the same time.

At the conclusion of the prize-giving there will be a short dance.

Admission to the prize-giving this year will be by tickets for all, except ladies and members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who must attend in Uniform.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Cloth).

Dress for N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

2 The General Officer, Commanding Bombay Brigade, has kindly consented to be present at the prize distribution to-day (Wednesday), the Commanding Officer would be pleased to see a large attendance of Volunteers this evening.

3 A list of the winners of the Commandant's prizes is now ready and may be seen at Head-Quarters.

4 The following are the winners of the regimental Prizes for 1904-05:—Colonel Sir Lyttelton Bayley's Challenge Cup, won by "F" Company.

The Tennent Memorial Sergt's. Challenge Cup, won by Cr. Sergt. A. A. Irvine, "C" Company.

The Tennent Memorial Drill Challenge Cup, won by Cr.-Sergt. A. A. Irvine, "C" Company.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

IT is announced that a marriage has been arranged between Herbert Kealy, Indian Civil Service, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and Tempe, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles S. Bayley, C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad.

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You want the best possible materials at the Lowest Possible Price.

In other words, you want full value for your money.

We can give you this, because we are MANUFACTURERS. We manufacture all the goods we sell, and we guarantee everything we make to be absolutely PURE WOOL.

Our "LALIMLI" trade mark is a warranty of this.

Then send us a post card for free samples of the materials you would like to see. If you require a suit, ask for self-measurement form also.

Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Broadcloths, Worsted Coatings, Riding Breeches Cloths, &c. &c. Also Blankets, Rugs, Putties, Horse Clothing, &c, &c, and Hosiery of every description including Sanitary Grey Underwear of the finest quality.

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BEST SUITED
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To be cleared at less than COST.
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OFFERED AT............... Rs. 2,200.
ALSO
A NEW 4 1/2 H. P. "CHALLENGER" CAR.
Regularly used by Owner. To be sold as The Owner has bought a bigger Car.
USUAL PRICE............ Rs. 2,850.
OFFERED AT............... Rs. 1,500.
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SOLE AGENTS AND REPRESENTATIVES,
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EAST STREET POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific. Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keensa, Esq., Sub-Judge, Malampuram, writes:—"Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes:—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev H. David, Madras, writes:—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. William, Esq. Travancore, writes:—"For over Fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES; I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. * * As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For particulars about our specifics for ASTHMA and ACIDITY, please address
J. C. MUKERJEE & CO.,
The Victoria Chemical Works Ranaghat,
Bengal.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY FOR LIGHT AND POWER IN BOMBAY.

A LICENSE to supply ELECTRICAL ENERGY to the public having been granted by the Local Government to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, a supply of Energy will be shortly available in the principal streets and roads of the Fort.

TARIFF.

(1) The charges for Electrical Energy will be on the maximum demand (Wright's) system.
(2) Readings of meters and indicators showing the maximum supply demanded will be taken once in every month.
(3) The Energy consumed will be charged for at the rate of 8 annas per Board of Trade unit for the first hour's use per day of the maximum supply demanded as recorded by the indicator whether for lighting or power all in excess of this quantity will be charged at the following rates:—
(a) For lighting purposes or for lighting and power purposes when on the same circuit—3 annas per Board of Trade unit.
(b) For power purposes only—1 1/2 annas per Board of Trade unit
4 A minimum charge of Rs. 9 per quarter will be made to the occupants on behalf of every house tenement flat or other premises, whilst connected to the Company's mains even if no energy is consumed.
Applications for supply must be made on a printed form which can be obtained at the Company's Office, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

FRANK W. CHANTER,
Agent to the Brush Electrical Eng. Co., Ltd.
Dated Bombay, June 8th, 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1905.

ARMY REFORMS ON NATIONAL LINES.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMUND BARROW, in the new number of the "National Review" returns to the discussion of the subject of "Army Reforms on National lines," which he opened in the same periodical last October. Six months have passed, he observes, since Mr. Arnold-Forster adumbrated his scheme, and the great radical re-organisation then foreshadowed has resolved itself into the submission to the country of "one of those ineffectual and unsatisfactory compromises to which the Army, unhappily, is so often subjected in deference to the political situation of the moment." From a general officer on the Active List and one in command of an important district this is plainer speaking than the War Office may appreciate. But Sir Edmund does not believe in mincing matters. He spares no one and nothing. The wholesale economies we were promised, he says, have disappeared, except the doubtful one of gradually disbanding the Royal Garrison Regiment—"that noble memorial of Queen Victoria,"—her old soldiers who so splendidly responded to the pathetic but right royal appeal in one of the darkest hours of our national history. The welcome formation of a fully prepared "striking force," the General continues in his denunciation, is abandoned; the garrisons of a few of our foreign stations are reduced, greatly to the dismay of some of the colonies concerned, and the terms of enlistment are modified to meet the immediate requirements of our Indian establishments. Nothing notable has either been accomplished or provided for, and the country, sick to death of the whole subject, accepts the situation with a weary resignation which bodes ill for the progress of military efficiency. This is the view of the ex-Military Secretary to the Government of India, who, in searching for someone to be hanged for all this, arrives at the conclusion that the blame rests neither on the War Minister nor on the chiefs of the Army, but on an emotional and unreasoning public, which is swayed by every passing whim, but has neither the patriotism nor the self-denial to insist on efficacious measures, or to accept the personal obligations they entail—a public ever ready to catch at some cheap or novel expedient, such as Voluntary rifle clubs, or even jiu jitsu, ever ready to acclaim feeble platitudes about "our stupid officers," or the "need for war training," but also ever unwilling to suffer either in purse or in person for those great objects which we, one and all, profess to desire.

How to bring about satisfactory re-organisation is, of course, the great question. The idea of a small army combined with a great navy, Sir Edmund condemns as a soothing but delusive heresy. He has ideas of his own—ideas which have crystallised in his mind as the result of much reflection and of a considerable acquaintance with Army administration as viewed from an Indian standpoint. The first essentials according to Sir Edmund's prescription is an army—an armed force proportionate to the needs of the Empire. To create this he would have elementary training for boys as the basis of our military organisation; territorial organisation for elementary military training; the standing army to be for the most part and comparatively small, professional Army on a long-service footing; a large army for war proposes, a necessity of our imperial position; the fighting force for great emergencies to be a short service force on a militia basis and that fighting force grouped on the existing regimental system. As regards elementary training for boys General Barrow suggests compulsory training of every boy between the age of ten and eighteen—an idea which commends itself to most military authorities. In explaining his territorial organisation, Sir Edmund contends that the fifteen regimental districts will furnish twenty-seven battalion districts. The sixty-nine regimental districts in the United Kingdom would give approximately 125 battalion districts, which number would require a permanent training staff of 20,125 officers and men, which training staff would also in part provide the officers and non-commissioned officers for our foreign service militia. "Long service" Sir Edmund describes as not the hybrid system of nine years, but twenty-four—eight or nine on general service, three or four on Reserve service and twelve on garrison service.

Discussing the necessity of a large army for war Sir Edmund does not dispute the view that large reinforcements may be necessary for the defence of India, but it appears to him, as we can well understand, that there are other regions on the surface of the globe where a mighty effort may be required of our army if we are to maintain our interests intact. He indicates possible occasions Our command of the sea is not disputed, he says, but for reasons he gives and which are undoubtedly sufficient, he maintains that a large army for war is a necessity for our world-wide Empire, and that as we cannot maintain such an army in peace, we are at least compelled to make such arrangements as will enable us to attain it by expansion in war. How that expansion can be best effected Sir Edmund has very clear views. Instead of abolishing or crippling the militia and volunteers, he would develop and encourage them. He would organise the large fighting army on a militia basis, have them Imperial Militia, not County Militia Under this system he would, he calculates, be able to form nine divisions of twelve battalions each. He would have the volunteers occupy a more definite place in our military organisation, holding, as he rightly does, that they have established their claim to a still more important function than they now hold, and that their ranks contain some of the best, the most intelligent and most patriotic elements of our people. For the army Reserve he would look to the Militia and Volunteers as well. The Royal Garrison Regiment he regards as one of the soundest measures Mr. Brodrick ever inagurated. The proposed striking force he considers one of the soundest of Mr. Arnold Forster's proposals. Some of Sir Edmund Barrow's proposals are of a radical nature, but all are based on inherent obligations or on existing conditions. They are, as he claims, put forward without any attempt to uproot any cherished institutions. Many of them he believes to be already fructifying in the public mind, and we are with him when he says that they give a concrete expression to what appears to be the inarticulate desire of the British people to develop to the utmost those popular national institutions, the County Militia and the Volunteers, and thus without any sacrifice of its great traditions or any adoption of foreign methods to secure the long-looked for reform of the British army on national lines.

MAPS OF AMERICA. The Library of Congress at Washington is busy setting its literary traditions in order, and is very wise in so doing. As time goes on this classification and accurate cataloguing of its treasures will be part of the great history of the United States. The growth of the Congress Library has been, inspite of checks in the matter of fires and occasional mishaps, as remarkable and as rapid as that of the States themselves, and their full-fledged institutions. We have been favoured from time to time with copies of the history of the Library of Congress, of some of its various records, and a recent volume, well and exhaustively compiled, is the latest, giving a list of "The Kohl Collection of Maps Relating to America" by Justin Winsor, and a reprint of a certain bibliographical contribution of the Harvard University Library. The book is printed at the Washington Government Printing Office and is a model of type and printing. The collection of maps is a very valuable one consisting as it does of well-executed hand-copies in a series of port folios. The learned geographer, who made or copied them from old geographical treatises was Dr. John G. Kohl, a traveller of large experience, born at Bremen in 1808, who had from a very early age pursued the study of historical geography. He went to America in 1854, bringing with him the copies he had made of maps relating to the progress of discovery in America. The United States Government granted him 6,000 dollars for making these the foundation of a catalogue of the early maps of the great American continent. He also prepared memoirs, for the Coast Survey, of the early cartography of the east and west coasts of the United States and of the Gulf of Mexico. Dr. Kohl did not get all the sanction he wanted from the American Government, and he returned to Europe in 1858, becoming Librarian of the city of Bremen, and there again pursued his cartographical studies of the American coast, wrote a history of the Gulf Stream and various geographical papers, largely on America. Kohl died in 1878, leaving a reputation as a geographer second only to that of Humboldt. The collection of his maps remained for twenty-five years almost unused in Government custody in Washington. When the civil war broke out it escaped destruction, though it was in charge of the War Department and in a room occupied by troops. When scholars consulted it, they recognised its value, but deplored the absence of a key to it. In the preparation of an annotated calendar, the system adopted by Dr. Kohl was found the most suitable, but the later progress in American cartography made the comments of the learned geographer in some cases out of date and a wise discrimination was exercised in utilising them. His English too was corrected where needful. There are in all four hundred and seventy-four maps on most of which short descriptive notes are given in this catalogue. The author's original list is given and an index to the whole makes the volume complete.

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME. THE Improvement Trust scheme for Calcutta, details of which we publish elsewhere, is another proof of the slow but very fine grinding of the Government of India mill. According to a letter which accompanies the scheme and invites criticism from various public bodies concerned, the proposal was first conceived as far back as 1896 when a Sanitary Survey of the city called attention to the overcrowding of the northern portion of the town pointing out that the population amounted to 145,000 per square mile as compared with 36,000 in London. While one is prepared for a greater congestion in native quarters, it is startling to find it four times as great, and this fact alone makes obvious the need of some action being taken. We have no details at hand of the exact area involved but it is estimated that the work will take twenty years. The estimate of expense is eight hundred and twenty-two lakhs and of this under a half is expected to be repaid in recoupments. The Government agrees to a grant of fifty lakhs and to loans of four hundred and thirty-six lakhs, being prepared to guarantee the loans, but expecting the Corporation to accept the responsibility of the Trust. This seems to be a contradiction in terms, but it is clear that the Government are anxious to help in the matter, whilst, as is only reasonable, expecting the city to be dependent on itself. The work of the Improvement Trust will be enormous, for eighty per cent. of the available space in the northern wards is occupied by solid masonry buildings. The great difficulty always experienced in making improvements of this kind is the provision of adequate accommodation for evicted residents, but equal difficulty is often experienced in securing the re-occupation of the improved district. Where the work necessarily takes so long in execution, a congregation of trades and communities springs up in other quarters in the interim between commencement and completion and often a return is only made under compulsion. However in the ten years during which the Government of India have had this matter under consideration, it has been subjected to the criticism of many Commissions and conventions and due thought has been given to the necessity of accomplishing the work with as little sudden upheaval as possible, and the final criticism, which is now invited from the local bodies concerned, will no doubt have the effect of removing as many as possible of the undesirable attendant factors of the scheme which on a general basis is so essential.

NO DISSOLUTION. NOTWITHSTANDING all the Opposition may say to the contrary, Mr. Balfour has done the right thing in refusing to accept an accidental adverse vote in Committee of Supply as a Government defeat sufficient to justify an appeal to the constituencies. Such expressions as "straining the principles of the constitution" and "flouting the traditions of Parliament and dishonouring the service of the Crown," are merely meant for the consumption of the electorate, not for the serious consideration of the House. No member of either House really believed that Government would accept the defeat as involving a vote of no confidence, and it is idle to say that Government is acting contrary to precedent. From an electioneering point of view Government is wise. The longer the Dissolution is deferred the stronger will be the Unionist prospects of a return to power. But the vote of the other day may hasten the Dissolution, particularly if the Opposition joined by the Irish National party, as Mr. Redmond says it will be, pursue a policy of obstruction and prevent the transaction of the remaining business of the Session. Undoubtedly the Opposition was tactically wise in avoiding a division of Mr. Acland Hood's motion, as a heavily unfavourable vote would have more than counteracted the effect of Thursday's defeat by demonstrating beyond all doubt that it was only a snatch division and an accidental defeat.

H. E, THE Governor left Bombay yesterday for Poona.

THE death is reported of Captain Rawlisson, King's Liverpool Regiment, at Mandalay, on the 19th instant, from enteric fever.

LADY IBBETSON will give a dance at Barnes Court, Simla, on Monday, September 18, and another on Monday, October 2.

ENGLAND won the toss in the fourth Test Match and made a good score.

THE meeting of the Tsar and Kaiser was of short duration and took place late at night. The Tsar has returned to Peterhof.

THE Improvement Trust, yesterday, refused to grant a site near Elphinstone College for a statue of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Rugby team beat the Bombay Garrison by three goals and a try to a try.

THE Railway Police at Howrah have succeeded in capturing a native said to have been implicated in the stealing of bullion from the Railway.

THE Messageries s. s. Ville de la Ciotat has arrived at Fremantle having sustained much damage during its run from Colombo.

THE Government of India has issued a letter inviting criticism on a scheme for an Improvement Trust for Calcutta.

FURTHER reports on the floods in Gujarat show that the great damage which has been done has been attended with loss of life.

THE Governorship of Gibraltar has been accepted by General Sir Forestier Walker, Lord Chelmsford has been appointed Governor of Queensland.

STRONG feeling was evinced in the House of Commons on Monday over the decision of Mr. Balfour not to resign. Mr. Redmond threatened a coalition of the Liberals and the Irish Party.

IT is stated that there is a probability that Sir Steuart Bayley, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, may pay a private visit to India next cold weather. His term as member of the Secretary of State's Council expires in September.

IT will interest a large number of military officers in the Political Department and the Assam, Punjab and Burma commissions to learn that the proposal which was recently put forward that the military promotion of military officers in civil employ should cease has been finally dropped.

IT is rumoured that the Government of India have issued to all the Native Chiefs and Rulers a confidential circular that if they wish to entertain retired Indian Civilians in their service, previous sanction of the Government of India will have to be obtained. Hitherto such an obligation on the part of Native Chiefs and Rulers related only to retired Anglo-Indian officials.

ONE cannot feel that it is altogether unaccountable that people who have to send "interiors" to the Chemical Examiner should sometimes show a tendency to be perfunctory in their methods, as the report for the Central Provinces complains. Still it hardly betrays a due sense of the responsibilities of that officer's work when in a case of a death attributed to intoxication, the organs are forwarded for inspection preserved in alcohol.

A NUMBER of the adherents of Sardar Ishak Khan have recently availed themselves of the amnesty offered by the Amir and returned to Kabul from Samarkand. Their late master is said to have now been left almost alone in his exile. Ishak, it may be remembered, while Governor of Afghan Turkistan, rebelled against his cousin, Abdur Rahman in 1888, but his troops were defeated and he had to flee across the Oxus. Since then he has been a pensioner of Russia, and his pretensions to the throne of Kabul have gradually come to be disregarded. He is an old man and devotes himself to religious exercises. His son is not a man of any force of character and will probably ask for leave to return to Afghanistan when his father dies.

IT may have been noticed that there is a movement on foot in Burma to induce the Government of India to sanction the construction of the Southern Shan States railway on the metre-gauge instead of the 2 feet 6 inch. The chief argument applied is that as much of the produce to be exported from the States will be of a perishable nature, any break of gauge will be most undesirable. It seems, however, to be forgotten that the Government of India have always shown reluctance to sanction the line at all their contention being that it must wait its turn until other railways, more urgently needed, have been built in Burma proper. They may possibly see their way to providing funds for a 2ft. 6in. line, the cost of which will be comparatively small, when they refuse altogether to look at the metre-gauge project. In these circumstances it may be as well as for Rangoon to rest content with the narrower gauge, and to press for its early construction.

WASTE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Imperial waste on an imperial scale is proverbial in South Africa, whether of men, brains, homes, oats, or ham, and, from the history of the land itself, it is possible to gather a whole portfolio of illustrations. Those whose interest in South African politics is of an intermittent and generally sensational character do not and cannot grasp this obvious truth, but it is borne in upon those who hold in their hands the dreary thread of consecutive mismanagement. To go down to the very root of things—waste in South Africa, like waste elsewhere, springs from random efforts, half-hearted policies and desultory plans, and, in case of military preparations, a desultory humour brings swift revenge. Where there is no system, no plan, no co-ordination of resources, there must be waste. A generation ago the late Sir Bartle Frere found chaos in our South African military system, both Imperial and Colonial, and in the almost forgotten little Gaika-Gealeka war there was friction between Colonial and Imperial troops in the field of action, which, on the principle that one Commander-in-Chief must rule and one military plan must be carried out, ended in the dismissal of the Molteno-Merrimhu Ministry. The truth was that there was no real coordination of military forces, and the same denouement and the same friction between Home and Colonial troops was threatened in the early days of the great Boer War in Natal.

This want of mutual arrangement at a great crisis, writes a South African in the "Pall Mall Gazette" accounted for no end of trouble, and to make matters worse, and still further to cripple the supply department in the Boer War, part only of South Africa was placed under martial law. "War and yet no war," was the curious oxymoron. The Japanese would probably have requisitioned every horse, mule, and ox in the country, and have fixed a rate of transport as well as a scale of provisions, wherever available and private greed and private ventures would have been restricted. Instead of this we went to market with a rifle in one hand and an account-book in the other. There has always been a good deal of native talent in South Africa in the way of bargaining among the Boers and their cousins and the situation created by our fatuous complacency was exactly that which suited them all round especially as the area of warfare was undefined. They were only too pleased to snipe our troops one day and stampede their horses and then to do a deal the following day as friendly peasants. From the failure to clap on martial law in every part of South Africa we deliberately invited wholesale waste. Waste in South Africa has always been due to a blind inadequate official conception of our military position and duties there whether in peace or war. For this all political parties in the State are to blame not only those who have made wild, costly and frantic efforts to do at the brink of war what they might have done at their leisure in time of peace, but those neurotic shriekers and sentimentalists who baulked their efforts by false appeals. The result of their interference was written in deeper letters of blood than need have been and testified by more abundance of profligate waste. Looking back upon the great Boer War, [illegible] surely was most unfortunate for all concerned th[illegible] the strong and sensible expedient of martial [illegible] over every part and corner of South Africa was [illegible] enforced. This would have been the best stypti[illegible] all and the most humane plan. There was wan[illegible] nerve about the doctors sometimes and so waste [illegible] only of life-blood, but of everything else went [illegible]

In the Official mind there has always been a remarkable readiness to dismiss South Africa. "Sell up and clear out!" has been the departmental cry, whether after the trifling Gaika-Gealeka War or the Zulu War of 1879, or the first Boer War, or the Wassau Expedition, or the last great Boer War, and the sale of second-hand military stores is as familiar as the catalogue of an ordinary market auction. We do not know whether such a thesis as the strategical position of South Africa, lying as it does midway between East and West, has ever become a favourite one in our military colleges, or whether the question of a sufficient garrison there has been worked out; but, if not, it would, if thrown before military students have an educative value of its own equal to that, say, of the Marlborough campaigns. Judging from the past South African history, such a thesis, we may presume, has never yet been produced.

It was not always so. Lord North once said that the Cape was the physical guarantee of India, and who can deny at the present moment, that in the event of a war in the East, the Cape, as an Imperial strategic point will be of the utmost importance. The old rulers of our Empire thought of the Cape and India together and this is a sound association of Imperial ideas. Indian officers took their furlough at the Cape, and drew full pay, and when they returned to India they very often took back a cheap and thoroughly honest Cape horse. Such Governors as Lord Charles Somerset inaugurated horse-farming in the Cape Colony, and there can be no doubt whatever that he and others like him did much to improve the breed of horses in the Hantam and Calvinia districts. Large oat and forage farms, managed by the Government sprang up at various suitable places, and the town of Somerset East, in the Cape Colony, owed its origin and prosperity to the fact of its being a large Government forage farm. The hardy Cape horse was improved also by Arab sires, brought down from the East Coast, and the advantage of these Government farms and depots really was that experiments could be made, not only in horse breeding itself, but also in growing cereals of all descriptions. Here, surely, was the germ of a very useful idea, deserving of encouragement, and perhaps giving no end of occupation to discharged soldiers who might wish to settle in South Africa and become colonists. With the very growth of our South African Empire beyond and outside the limits of the Cape Colony and Natal, this idea of military depots, farms, and military settlement should have grown, and a million spent in this way would have been well spent. Given these farms and depots in many places, South Africa might not only have been self-contained, but, in the case of a war crisis, it would have preserved an industrial steadiness much to be desired. It must be remembered that the 1,820 settlers of Albany, the most successful colony ever sent out to South Africa by Great Britain, were first and foremost military settlers.

Yet at the time of the Zulu War (1879) all the good ideas started by Lord Charles Somerset and the Indian officers with regard to military farms, depots, and stud-establishments seem to have been forgotten. When a Lancer regiment was wanted, English horses were shipped out at ruinous cost to South Africa. A more ridiculous system of carrying "coals to Newcastle" could not be imagined. Most of the animals died of exposure on the veld, and the writer saw the miserable remnants of a once fine regimental mount sold for a song in Plein-street, Cape Town. The local buyer benefited then, but we cannot blame him so much as the authors of a system entailing such sinful waste of horseflesh. About the same time the Transvaal was denuded of all cavalry regiments, to allow the attack of the Boers on Colonel Anstruther to be made, it would appear, with as little risk as possible to the Boers themselves. Temporary huts, and all the apparatus of a military camp at Wynberg were got rid of as quickly as possible, although it was quite certain that Wynberg was ten times more healthy for a "permanent barracks" than the castle in Cape Town itself. "Sell up and clear out" was the order of the day, and if the smouse picked up second-hand grates cheap our sapient military authorities gave him the chance.

The writer pointed out in the "Pall Mall Gazette," of April 2, 1901, under the heading of "War Material in South Africa," that there would probably be a waste when the winding-up came: "In private life we pile on the commonplaces, such as 'Waste not, want not,' and make the school children write them out in a legible hand for home consumption, but when we, or rather our public departments, go abroad, especially to South Africa, all amiable maxims of frugality, and economy are cast to the winds. Is there no one to see "Ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat?" This note of warning is still needed in South Africa, and indeed elsewhere, when we consider that we spend £32,000,000 a year on a standing army of 227,000 men.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE GOVERNMENT CRISIS.

MR. REDMOND'S THREAT.

Heated but Futile Scenes.

LIBERAL FEAR A DIVISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 24.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman condemned Mr. Balfour's attitude as utterly unconstitutional.

Mr. Redmond said that the Liberals and the Irish members would unite and make his position unendurable by contesting everything.

Mr. Winston Churchill accused Mr. Balfour of flouting the traditions of Parliament and dishonouring the service of the Crown.

Several heated scenes and speeches took place, but the Opposition for tactical reasons deciding to abstain from a division, the debate unexpectedly terminated and the Government's motion for an adjournment was carried without a division amid derisive Government laughter and cheers.

The Government supporters had been most effectively whipped up.

The Opposition is anxious to avoid any heavily unfavourable divisions which would counteract the effect of Thursday's defeat.

Lord Lansdowne announced the decision of the Government in the Lords.

Lord Rosebery said Mr. Balfour was straining the principles of the Constitution to its very foundations.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The Unionist organs approve Mr. Balfour's decision to remain in office. deeming it right that his personal feelings should give way before national considerations.

The Radicals denounce the Government for clinging to office.

WHEN THE LIBERALS COME TO POWER.

A LEADER OF PROMISE.

It is understood that at a recent meeting of prominent Radicals, the decision was arrived at that, in future eventualities, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will be the recognised leader of the party.

The Right Honourable gentleman addresses his faithful followers :—

Now fling up the bonnet, and fling up the cap,
And welcome the Man in Command ;
The Campbell is coming, with Banner a-flap
In his Old Parliamentary Hand ;
And gather, you Radicals, gather around,
Be quiet, I charge you, and heed,
While I, as the Premier-presumptive, expound
The authorised Radical Creed.

Though why you should hit upon Me
To be stuck on the top of the tree,
I candidly own
Is entirely unknown
To the veteran Canneman-B.

(However.) In choosing a popular Cry
To take the unwary by storm,
For promise and puff we can safely rely
On Retrenchment, and Peace, and Reform.
Their scope is majestic : each one of them rings
In the ear like the clarion's call ;
And, promising vaguely all manner of things,
They bind you to nothing at all.

And I am the sole patentee
Of that new and original Three ;
For jingle and catch
There'll be nothing to match
With the slogan of Canneman-B.

The Tories may boast of the money they've spent
On bloatedly ruling the waves,
In view of the wholly unlikely event
Of an enemy making us slaves ;
'Tis ours to return to the methods of yore,
When taxes were easy and light,
And Britain avoided the cost of a war
By not being able to fight.

For who is Britannia that she
Should insist on commanding the sea ?
Apart from the taste,
Such deplorable waste
Is abhorrent to Canneman-B.

I pass to Reform, where the Radical task
Is one of ridiculous ease :
We promise the People whatever They ask,
And we pay Them whatever we please.
Their Freedom (sweet Bird !) is a theme upon which
There's much to be usefully said,
And, while you're about it, remember the rich
Are robbing the poor of Their Bread.

So promise Them everything free,
From Their tenure of land to Their tea !
They'll swallow the lot
If you pitch it in hot ;—
You can take it from Canneman-B.

And, last, if annoyed by the bogie, Home Rule,
Your only conceivable plan
Is, not to be drawn—to keep perfectly cool—
And evade it as well as you can !
But, as for the Colonies' mythical case,
We strike a more dominant note ;
For, though they can talk till they're black in the face,
Who cares ? They can none of them vote :

Oh, tell them to go to the D.
With their infamous Preference plea :
The best of their tricks
Will get nothing but kicks
From the party of Canneman-B.—

J. K. in June "Blackwood."

A GOVERNMENT OF INDIA APPOINTMENT.

MR JACOB, SECRETARY P. W. D.

SIMLA, JULY 25.

As already announced the Hon. Mr. Lionel Jacob succeeds Mr. Preston on the latter's retirement in September.

Mr. Jacob is succeeded in Burma as Chief Engineer by Mr. G.G. White, Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana and Central India.

Mr. White's place in Rajputana will eventually be taken by Mr. Manners-Smith, Superintending Engineer, but as the latter officer is at present employed on a special investigation in connection with irrigation works in Rajputana which will not be completed until next March and from which he could not be moved without detriment to the work, it has been decided to send Colonel Baker, Executive Engineer, at present in the Central Provinces, as a temporary measure to take Mr. White's place in Rajputana and Central India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

A Hurried Visit.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Emperors' yachts only met at ten o'clock at night, but visits were immediately exchanged, the Monarchs separating at 1-30 in the morning.

LATER.

The Tsar has returned to Peterhof.

LONDON, JULY 25.

There are endless theories as to the motives of the Imperial meeting being from a natural desire of the sovereigns to discuss political problems confronting Europe as to the design of the Kaiser to combine Germany, Russia and France against Japan in view of the Peace negotiations.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

The "Times" Opinion.

LEAST SAID SOONEST MENDED.

The "Times", referring to Lord Curzon's speech and the peremtory language of Mr. Brodrick's despatch, says it must have been peculiarly galling to a man defending not his own pet theory but the constitutional rights of a great position.

It seems that there was no good reason for the Government to involve themselves in an unnecessary quarrel with the greatest of representatives of the Crown. In this case the least said the soonest mended.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.

General Sir Forestier Walker Appointed.

LONDON, JULY 24.

General Sir Frederick Forestier Walker has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in succession to Sir George White.

General Sir Frederick William Edward Forestier Walker is the eldest son of the late General Sir Edward Forestier Walker K. C. B. and is a grandson of the sixth Earl of Sheffield, having been born in 1844. He entered the Scots Guards in 1862 being Adjutant from 1869 to 1873. Three years later he went to South Africa to serve in the Kaffir War, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the Order of C. B. At the conclusion of the campaign he served for a year as Military Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere, but in 1879 again went to South Africa for the Zulu War, in which he was present at Inyezane and the occupation of Ekowe, being again mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal and clasp. In 1884 he was made a C. M. G. for his service as Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General of Bechuanaland. He was in command of the Infantry Brigade at Aldershot from 1889 to 1890, and from 1890 to 1895 commanded the troops in Egypt. In 1894 he was created a K. C. B. being subsequently created a G. C. M. G. in 1900. On leaving Egypt he was appointed to the command of Western District, which he relinquished in 1899 to take over the duties of Lieutenant-General in command of the Lines of Communication, South Africa Field Force. He was twice mentioned in despatches during the Boer War. In 1887 he married Mabel, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, late of the Northumberland Fusiliers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GOVERNOR OF QUEENSLAND.

Appointment of Lord Chelmsford.

LONDON, JULY 27.

Lord Chelmsford has been appointed Governor of Queensland.

Frederic Augustus Thesiger, second Baron Chemsford, was born May 31st, 1827, and succeeded to the title in 1878. He was educated at Eton ; entered the Rifle Brigade in 1844, and was transferred to the Grenadier Guards in 1845 became Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1857 Lieutenant-Colonel, 95th Foot, 1858 ; Colonel. 1863 ; Major-General, 1877 ; Lieutenant-General, 1882 ; and General, 1888. He served in the Crimea, 1855 (medal with clasp, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 5th class Medjidie) ; in the Indian Mutiny campaign, 1857-59 (medal) ; as D. A. G. in Abyssinian campaign, 1868 (mentioned in despatches, C. B., and medal) ; as A G. Bengal Army. 1869 74 ; in command of Forces in Kaffir War, 1878 (K.C.B.) ; and in Zulu War 1879 (G.C.B. and medal with clasp). He was an A.D.C. to H.M., the King 1868-77. and Lieutenant of the Tower of London, 1884-89.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH OIL FIRMS IN BURMA.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Mr. Brodrick yesterday received a City deputation which pointed out to him the disabilities of the British oil firms in Burma.

THE FOURTH TEST MATCH.

England's Score.

The fourth test match commenced at Manchester this morning in fine weather in the presence of some 20,000 spectators.

The wicket was good, England won the toss and went in first and made 352 runs for six wickets, Hayward scoring 82 and Jackson 103 not finished.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The fourth test match was continued to-day, the weather was fine, but there had been a large over night rain which made the wicket dead.

England made 446 runs, Jackson scoring 113.

THIEF'S HAUL OF BULLION.

Rs. 8,080 UNINSURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

A clever detection has been made by the Government Railway Police of Howrah arresting Lukhie Narain Khettry, said to belong to a notorious gang of thieves in Calcutta, who, it is alleged, is implicated in fraudulently obtaining delivery from the East Indian Railway authorities of treasure, consisting of bullion to the value of Rs. 6,000 in silver, twenty-six sovereigns and several currency notes valued in all at Rs. 8,080.

This treasure, it would appear, had been despatched by Mungul Chand, of a native firm of merchants and bankers in Patna, by the Railway in a box which was neither registered nor insured.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

AN ENORMOUS UNDERTAKING.

TO COST 822 LAKHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 25.

The Government's proposals for the Calcutta Improvement Scheme published in its present form is the outcome of a private conference convened, last year, by Sir. Andrew Fraser, and it is put forward for public criticism. The scheme will be carried out by an Improvement Trust, consisting of a President and six trustees all appointed by the Government and their functions will be transferred to the Corporation as soon as the work is completed. For obvious reasons, the details of reconstruction, are not yet published, but the work consists of the making of broad roads, the provision of open spaces and the acquisition of land for expansion. The rate of progress will be conditioned by the receipts.

If the measures proposed yield results according to the present estimate, the entire work should be completed in twenty years. The proposals now before the public involve a capital expenditure of 822 lakhs, the distribution of which is explained in detail. Roughly proposed, new roads account for 505 lakhs, open spaces for 172 lakhs, land acquisitions for expansion 100 lakhs and improvements to such land 50 lakhs ; this estimate is to be met on capital account as follows :—

Recoupments and recoveries from frontage owners 336 lakhs, Government grant 50 lakhs and the Loans 436 lakhs. The outlay on the revenue account is to be made up in two ways : (1) by contributions from the Corporation, and (2) by special taxation.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

SIMLA, JULY 25.

On this subject the following letter has been addressed by the Home Department to the Bengal Government :—

"I am directed to address you on the action to be taken at the present stage of the discussion on the Calcutta Improvement scheme.

"This project was the outcome of the Sanitary Survey of the town conducted in 1896 by a number of Medical officers under the direction of the local Plague Commission. Their enquiries called prominent attention to overcrowding of the northern portion of the town.

"It was pointed out that in one ward the population amounted to 145,000 per square mile as against 36,000 in the city of London and it was calculated that in the northern wards generally 80 per cent. of the total space available was occupied by solid masonry buildings. The Building Commission appointed in 1897 accepted the views of the Sanitary Officers and emphasized the fact that the only remedy lay in extensive structural alteration involving the opening up of new roads and the provision of open spaces. Acting upon their report the Lieutenant-Governor in July 1899 submitted his first proposals for a scheme of urban improvement and the question has since been continuously under consideration. The difficulty throughout has been to devise a system of finance which would involve neither an excessive addition to the local burdens nor undue transference of these burdens to the general tax payer.

A TAX ON JUTE.

"The first suggestion of the Local Government was to find the whole of net income required, after allowing for recoupment and frontage rates from a tax on consumers of jute. The scheme, as now formulated, includes a tax on jute, but it is only one item in a programme of special taxation designed to reach every section of the urban population. A substantial contribution is now promised by the Government of India who further undertake to guarantee loans to be raised by the Improvement Trust and the Corporation is to be called upon to contribute certain definite sums and also to accept the general responsibility for the solvency of the Trust.

"The extent of the operations contemplated has also been greatly enlarged, the gross capital expenditure being now estimated at nearly 8 1/4 crores of rupees as against 5 crores in 1899. The necessity for this additional outlay arises from the inclusion of expenditure for open spaces as well as for roads, and from a recognition of the fact that if the work of the Trust, is to be permanently effective the persons displaced by these operations must be accommodated elsewhere while provision must also be made for the normal expansion of the town.

"The scheme in its present from is mainly the work of the Conference convened by the Lieutenant Governor in 1904. On this Conference the Government of India were represented by the Secretaries in the Home and Finance Departments, both of whom were then Bengal officers, the local Government by the Lieutenant-Governor who presided and by his Financial Secretary, the Corporation by its Chairman Mr. Green and three non-official members one of whom, the Honble Mr. E. Cable was at that time President of the Chamber the Commerce, the others being the Honble Dr. Ashutosh Mukhopadhyaya and Mr. Nolin Bihari Sirkar ; three of the members had also been members of Building Commission already mentioned. The Conference was thus representative of the interests of the different classes of ratepayers and also of commerce and included the best expert knowledge obtainable on questions of urban improvement and local finance. It has been found necessary to suggest alternative forms of taxation in view of the probable abandonment of the scheme of Succession duties proposed by the Conference and to provide for the possibility that the Railway terminal tax approved by the Conference may prove, on further examination, to be impracticable. To this extent its proposals have been modified or supplemented and new elements have been introduced which call for further examination by the local Government and its advisers, but the main outlines remain unchanged.

CRITICISM INVITED.

"The conditions of the case have involved throughout these earlier stages a reticence as to their intentions which both the Government of India and the local Government would have been glad to avoid ; and though they have meanwhile obtained such help as was possible from local knowledge and non-official advice, they are impressed with the importance of submitting the scheme to a wider circle of criticism. They think that time has now come when nothing further can be laid before the Corporation and other representative bodies and the public generally for examination and opinion to assist the authorities consulted and they have caused a detailed abstract of the measures, suggested to be prepared in the memorandum which forms an enclosure to this letter.

"They desire to add that the scheme is to be regarded as provisional and they will welcome any criticism whether on the administrative or financial aspects of the proposals which may be designed to secure increased efficiency or a more satisfactory destribution of the burdens and sacrifices which the scheme involves.

"I am now to request that with consent of the Lieutenant-Governor the various public bodies concerned may be consulted on these proposals and that this letter and its enclosure may be published for general information. I am also to ask that unsettled questions or points of detail may be further examined and that the report of the Lieutenant Governor on these matters together with his final recomendations may be communicated to the Government of India after he has had an opportunity of considering the opinions of the representative bodies whom it is proposed to consult."

H. M. S. LAPWING, under the command of Lieut.-Commander A. B. Barker, R. N., sailed yesterday for Colombo.

THE GUJARAT FLOODS.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MAILS.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY, 25.

The phenomenal rainfall of the past two days is probably the heaviest on record in Ahmedabad. Up to 8 o'clock this morning the total registered is 37 inches and 14 cents, of which 25 inches fell in 24 hours. It is still raining, and there are no signs of its stopping.

Owing to the heavy floods caused by the incessant rain a number of houses, huts and trees have fallen in the city, and many houses are seriously damaged. Three men have been drowned in the water pits at Kalupur. All the streets are flooded, vehicular traffic is stopped, and business for the past two days has been entirely suspended.

New and Old Madhowpura have been washed away and merchants, who stored their rice, jowari, sugar and other goods in shops and godowns there, have suffered heavy loss, the damage done to this part of the city being estimated at between six and eight lakhs of rupees.

Railway and telegraphic communication was completely stopped, owing to many washaways on the line, north and south yesterday. Passengers by the 5 Down Mixed Train on Sunday transhipped at Mehmedabad and were brought on here, but there was no Up or Down Mail. Mixed trains only are running. All branch trains are cancelled owing to the breaches on the line between Ahmedabad and Viramgaum. It will take some days before through trains and telegraphic communication are thoroughly restored.

The sky is still overcast and threatening.

LATER.

The weather is cloudy and stormy. The total rainfall is over 40 inches. The flood in Madhaopura suburbs is subsiding. Only a few mills have started work. The Collector visited the damaged parts and the police keep watch. Assistance is arranged. Over 10,000 people are rendered homeless. Exact loss it is impossible to estimate, but would exceed the intimated amount. The prospects are favourable unless the river is overflooded as is expected.

DELAY OF THE MAILS.

AHMEDABAD, JULY 25.

The Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service telegraphs from Ahmedabad as follows: "Besides the breaks at Sabarmati and between Wadhwan and Lakhtar, there are breaks between Sabli-Road and Lilapur, and Lakhtar and Lilapur. The running of trains between these and Wadhan is stopped.

"The railway arrangements for the disposal of mails for and from places in Kathiawar are completely at a standstill- I am arranging to have all mails from Kathiawar opened at Wadhwan and the contents sorted and placed in bags for the big post towns and section. These bags will be conveyed by trollies if possible and the same will be done at Ahmedabad for the opposite direction."

The official report of the B. B. and C. I. Railway states :—"Intimation has been received that the damages to the line near Ahmedabad have been repaired and trains can now run through to Ahmedabad.

"Passengers for north of Ahmedabad by the metre-gauge will be transhipped across the break north of Sabarmati station."

THE STORM AT GODHRA.

GODHRA, JULY, 24.

After a break of twelve days the rain started again on the evening of Friday last and has kept up incessantly with more or less vigour ever since. In the first 12 hours the fall registered 3'34 inches, in the succeeding 24 hours 9'53 inches. The total rainfall for the year exceeds 37 inches, 40 inches being the average for a good year, it looks as if the deficiencies of the last decade are to be made good this season. The country all round is flooded. The railway line has been breached on both the Godhra-Baroda and Godhra-Anand branches and caused a serious interruption in traffic. No trains have come in from Anand since Saturday. The passengers and mails which come via Baroda from Bombay have to be transhipped, near Khersalia Station. The mails of the 22nd which should have arrived here at 8-15 a. m., did not reach till 4 p. m. To-day the same delay has taken place. The railway authorities are doing their best to repair the road, but are handicapped by the continuance of the rain. The line between Godhra and Dohad was also blocked the whole of Sunday owing to the telegraph wires being broken in several places. In Godhra town the big tank overflowed and for a while caused anxiety by a breach in the dam, near the Railway Station, which threatened every minute to widen and to flood the town. Large numbers of coolies were employed the greater part of the day in repairing the breach and strengthening the dam, which up to the present has remained intact.

A large house belonging to a Bania collapsed and killed a carpenter who was sleeping in an adjoining lodging house. The unfortunate man had arrived the same evening from Sanand, and though pressed by a friend to put up with him for the night preferred to patronise the lodging house where he came to an untimely end and as the natives say "fulfilled his destiny."

The Misri river has been in higher flood. Crowds of people are attracted to the banks to view the rushing stream, carrying away trees and logs that have been washed out of the ground further up. A number of the poorer class at considerable risk swim out to collect the floating logs. On Sunday, two of these were drowned and their bodies washed away in the twinkling of an eye. Several have had narrow escapes, which do not, however, seem to have any effect in checking the dangerous pastime.

Reports show that much damage has been done by the rain to the line between Mehmadabad and Ahmedabad Stations and also to the broad metre gauge lines north of Ahmedabad. The telegraph communication with Ahmedabad was restored last night, and since then it has been continued with but one slight interruption. All the trains from Bombay can go as far as Mehmadabad only. About half-a-mile-road between Wadhwan and Lakhtar has been washed away and Khari Bund broke yesterday afternoon, rendering transhipment of passengers and mails necessary. Breaches in several places on the road to Sabarmati have been reported. The flood rose rapidly on Monday night in the Shedi river and the heavy flood between Oomerotti and Dakore has stopped all traffic.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 25.

Colonel Allen, Assistant Adjutant-General, met with a nasty carriage accident this morning while driving in his dog-cart in the direction of the Bund Gardens. The horse took fright from a passing motor-cycle and, in attempting to bolt, came in violent contact with a tree and the cart got upset. Colonel Allen and his syce were precipitated on to the road, but luckily were not much hurt. The Colonel was badly shaken. The horse bolted away and was captured on the Yerrowda road.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.

There was a break in the weather to-day and rain was not heavy. Only a few occasional showers fell.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD LAMINGTON, after his short stay in Bombay for a change of air, returned again yesterday afternoon, to Poona from the Victoria Terminus, by the Poona Mail. His Excellency was accompanied by Captain E. St. C. Gray, Aide-de-Camp, Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Private Secretary, Major F. Lee, Military Secretary, and Major M. T. Yarr, R. A. M. C., Medical Officer, and was met at the Station by Major-General Greenfield, Commanding the Bombay Division, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Sheriff of Bombay, Mr. H. G. Gell, Police Commissioner, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Cadell, Collector of Bombay, Major Fraser, D. A. A. G. and M. Hayashi, Japanese Consul. The departure was private, and was announced by the usual salutes.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

With the approval of His Excellecy the Commanderl in-Chief in India, the Major-General Commanding is pleased to make the following appointments :—87th Punjabis.—2nd Lieutenant S. M. H. Bailie Royal Warwickshire Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 11th July. 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant A. D. Gunn, Devonshire Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, Devanshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 11th July. 12th Infantry.—Lieutenant J A C Kreyer, West India Regiment, attached 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 6th July. 112th Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant H V Badgen, Unattached List, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 5th July. Meywar Bhil Corps. Lieutenant J G Rae, Double Company Officer, 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be an Officiating Wing Officer, vice Major G V Holmes, officiating in Command of the Malwa Bhil Corps.

2nd-Lieutenant H Kidd, Lancashire Fusiliers attached 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, is withdrawn from the list of Supernumerary Officers for appointment to the Indian Army :

Lieutenant C A W Smyth, 1st Brahmans has passed the tests for Final Retention in the Indian Army :

On vacating the Command of the 117th Mahrattas on the 5th August Lieutenant Colonel R H Light is permitted to reside out of India. The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (2nd Battalion. 2nd Lieutenant R G Maclaine, to 22nd September 1905, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office in extension of the leave.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY GARRISON.

A GAME under the Rugby Code, on Monday evening, on the Cooperage, between the Bombay Gymkhana and a team representative of the Bombay Garrison, was played under weather conditions the reverse of favourable, the rain falling intermittingly throughout the game and handicapping the players with a wet and greasy ball. The Gymkhana had much the best of the game in both halves and won by 3 goals and 1 try to 1 try. The Garrison were unlucky in losing two of their three-quarters in the first half, Lieut. Peel being so seriously injured that he had to be conveyed to hospital and Lieut. Fenton shortly afterwards meeting with an injury to his arm that compelled his retirement. The following were the teams :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Messrs. S. J. Gillum, C. M. Ward D. H. Brand, C. D. Baker, P. F. Fischer, H. Blair, J. H. Griffiths, P. J. Arnot, P. R. Cadell, C. N. Moberley. B. D. Richards, G. C. Mackay, J. de B. Courcy and W. Rutherford.

BOMBAY GARRISON.—Lt. H. L. Pope, R.A., Lt. L. S. Fenton, 113th, Lt. L. Peel, Yorks, Lt. R. W. Pye, R.E. Pte. Woodroffe. Yorks, Cpl. Goldsboro, Yorks, Lt. H. L Holme, R.A., Capt. J. S. Riccard, R.A., Lt. C. L. John, R.E., Lt. E. V. Watson, R.A., Lt. C. B. Gannon, 113th Lt. S. C. Biggs, 113th, Pte. W. Coldwell Yorks, and Pte. Batchelor, Yorks.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

PAREL GYMKHANA vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

YESTERDAY evening the Parel Gymkhana and the Government Telegraph met in the Harwood League and a somewhat scrambling game ended in a victory for the Parel team by four goals to one. The Parel team playing with the wind against them in the first half laid the foundation of their victory in the first four minutes of play, during which they netted the ball twice, the Telegraph custodian making a very poor attempt to save on each occasion. The first goal was obtained immediately after the dribble off the centre forward obtaining possession of the ball, and when inside the circle, passing to the inside left who sent in an easy shot. The second goal was obtained three minutes later, also as a result of good work by the forwards. The Telegraph after these two reverses played up better and twelve minutes after the start shot a goal. From this point on to the end of the period the Telegraph pressed their opponents hard, but were unable to add to their score. On the resumption of play the Parel team assumed the offensive and throughout the greater portion of the second moiety kept the ball in Telegraph territory. Late in the third quarter they obtained another goal and a few minutes later sent in another shot which also found the net. From this right up to within five minutes of the whistte they pressed the Telegraph hard. Scores :—

Parel Gymkhana......................	4 Goals.
Government Telegraph..................	1 Goal.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Bombay Improvement Trustees was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were also present : Brigadier General Greenfield, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. T. W. Cuffe Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. G. H. B. Forbes, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

The meeting considered a memorandum by the Chairman on an application from Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Kt., for the grant of the site close by the play-ground of the Elphinstone College for the purpose of erecting on it a statue of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Manockji Petit. The Board passed a resolution to the effect that they were not prepared to appropriate the site in question for the purpose.

After transacting some other business, the meeting adjourned.

GODHRA NOTES.

THE Station has to record the departure of another of its popular residents, Mrs Pratt, the wife of our esteemed Collector who left for England by the last Mail says our correspondent.

Shri Swami Devkinand Danlaljee, the religious preceptor of the Shravak Banias, paid a visit to the town last week and was the guest of Rao Saheb Bhowrao Desai. The Swami left for Malwa on the 21st.

The report of the floods will be found in another column.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. DUMBIA.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day per Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbia from V. Dock shed No 6 to Australia.

For Colombo.—Mrs H Rosenthal.

For Sydney.— Mr M Kurer, Mr and Mrs Rasal, 2 children.

For Noumea—Mr and Mrs Foulon Mr and Mrs Engler and 3 children, Mr Cochard, Mr Bardet, Mr and Mrs Sacri, Mr Chine, Mrs Petit, 2 daughter's Mr and Mrs Plumian Mrs Collange and 4 children Mrs Nataly and 3 children Mr Dubut, Mr Eymard, Mr Leferer.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

New Egyptian Relics.

AN ARTIST'S GRATITUDE.

SIR E. ELGAR AND HARVARD.

LONDON, JULY 7.

WITH a drop of ink for a mirror the sorcerers of ancient Egypt undertook to show visions of the past to their superstitious clients. They were charlatans, these magicians of other days, and their methods were successful only with the credulous. But there are modern Egyptian wizards whose tools are pick and shovel, and who reveal the past in indubitable stone and lime that cannot be doubted. Every winter they dig, under the auspices of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, and every summer they return to London laden with treasures that tell of a life long past, but, still full of interest and a strange fascination. The spoils which Dr. Edouard Naville, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Ayrton have brought back with them this year are of special importance, and mark a new epoch in our knowledge of Egyptian art. For the most part the relics, which are being shown at the rooms of the Society of Biblical Archæology, in Great Russell street, belong to the Eleventh Dynasty, the period which ends the second great chasm in Egyptian history, when monuments become available as guides to the events of those times. It is a singularly intimate picture of the life of the period which these mutilated and scarred fragments of granite and limestone, and strange but beautiful objects of art, conjure up to the mental vision. On the upper part of a slab of limestone is the figure of one who, in life, was known as Sennefer Commander of the South. He is seen here with his wife and mother, receiving offerings from his son Hapu, guardian of the house of Amen. A fragment of granite is inscribed with prayers to various deities on behalf of the chief scribe of Amen, who rejoiced in the name of Didias, and was the son of Het-aai. Near by is the figure in black granite of Teti, who seems to have been some sort of foreman of works in his day, and may possibly have been one of those Egyptians of whom it is written, concerning their dealings with another ancient people, they "made their lives bitter with hard bondage."

Peace and war, labour and leisure, as they were pursued many centuries before the Christian era, are here figured out in a way which is, although but dimly, comprehensible to the unlearned in the lore of ancient Egypt. Side by side with the figure of a king, Mentuhetep, by name, with his cartouche before him, ready either for the fray or the hunt, are the portraits of the priestesses in delicately-coloured low relief. Behind the king are the wards, perhaps the motto of his Royal house, "Protection and life are around him for all eternity." But Mentuhetep has gone the way of the nameless priestesses, and the unknown workmen whose baskets, hoes, and mallets, in excellent preservation, were picked up where they dropped them some four thousand years ago, amongst the debris in the temple at Deir El Bahari. But it is on the side of art that these relics are peculiarly important. Many of the slabs show designs of exquisite workmanship in coloured high relief, and of a style not previously known in Egyptian art. The fragments were recovered from the sarcophagus of a priestess, called Kemsit, a negress, and Dr. Naville hopes to find the remains of a similar shrine of King Mentuhetep next year. An excellent idea of the appearance of the priestess's shrine can be gathered from the fine restoration of it by Mme. Naville, who accompanied her husband to Egypt. One of the most beautiful objects in the collection is the head of a sacred cow carved in alabaster, the eyes of which, now wanting, were originally of lapis-lazuli. There are also an exquisitely modelled head and upper part of a statuette in limestone of a woman of the temple of Amen, and many other curious remnants of the religious and civic life of ancient Egypt.

The public have been enabled to see at the galleries of Mr. Charles Davis in Bond-street, the magnificient collection of old Wedgwood porcelain, formed by the late Lord Tweedmouth at Guisachan, Inverness-shire. Not only does it contain examples all but unique, such as the pair of black-ground Homeric vases, one of which came from the Sibson collection thirty years ago at 700gns., but—and this is the crowning feature—a series of thirty-three of the original designs in wax made to the order of Wedgwood by Flaxman and other artists of the time. These waxes, when they belonged to Charles Darwin, author of "The Origin of Species," were offered to the South Kensington Museum, the purchase of them being urged by Lord Elcho and Lord Tweedmouth. But an offer for six only was made, and negotiations fell through. In three or four cases it is possible to compare the original wax design, with its translation on to the Wedgwood vases. As both South Kensington and the British Museum are weak in specimens of Wedgwood, the Guisachan collection might fitly have been secured for the nation. But no doubt it was a question of funds. Instead it has been purchased by a private individual and will, one is glad to know, remain in England.

Mr. Edward Henry Corbould, R.I., the Father of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and drawing master to the family of the late Queen Victoria, who died on January 16 last, aged 89 years, left estate of the gross value of £5,249 2s. 8d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at £5,158 7s. 7d. Probate of his will, dated April 20, 1900, has been granted to his son, Dr. Victor Albert Louis Edward Corbould, M.D., of 8, Victoria-road, Kensington, and Mr. Thomas Bulstrode Edwardes, of 34a, Emperor's-gate, Kensington. The testator's will states :—"I have had much to do with the members of the Royal family since the year 1851, and have invariably received very great kindness through them. I respectfully desire that her Majesty should deign to accept after my decease the best water-colour painting (of recent years) in my possession, entitled "The Death of Tursitan, the Leader of the Norman Band in Beverley Minister." "This desire but faintly conveys an idea of the estimation in which I have ever held the favours which I feel I have but ill-deserved. The success which has attended my artistic career I attribute entirely to the encouragement afforded me by that great Prince who was taken from us in December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one. The kind attention of the Queen and Princesses to my late wife (the mother of my two sons, Ridley Edward Arthur Lamothe Corbould and Victor Arthur Louis Corbould) at Osborne and Balmoral, was something to be proud of, and never to be forgotten whilst life lasted."

The case of travel, and the necessary accompaniment of fame, translated as it were, in the language of Shakespeare, from one Continent to another, proves that modern instinct and modern feeling may give to an artist that appreciation which in old days it was never possible for him to receive, Sir Edward Elgar seems to have accomplished the prophecy, of Puck in "A Midsummer-Night's Dream," wherein it is said : "I will put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes." Not yet perhaps, has a musician's work been so thoroughly associated with the occupation of men of science as is involved in that sentence. Elgar, in receiving a rare and at the same time a cosmopolitan distinction from the most eclectic body of America conferred on him by Harvard is to be recognised surely by his colleagues in England as one who has carried abroad that new sense of musical thought, of musical feeling, and of musical endeavour which belongs not to any of the academies, not to any of the modern schools, not to any of those teaching institutions which, admirable in their own way, can never produce a genius unless a genius is ready to be produced even through the futility of much academic teaching. We speak not against academies, but against their claims. There is something almost humorous in the idea of Elgar receiving such recognition in America. But at the same time, one's sense of humour is checked by remembrance that he there has broken new ground and therefore has become a sort of musical Columbus in the land to which the pioneers of our own country wandered, for the sake of their own spiritual ideas.

and it would seem that one of the greatest musical pioneers of to-day is there to be recognised in his true guise, as one who, though in technical form he knows his work thoroughly from the beginning to the end of the alphabet of music, yet chooses to play with his technique, to assert his own individuality to make known to the world his meaning within the limits of absolute convention, while never neglecting his own personality. They who make objections to the Demons' Chorus for example, in Gerontius have practically never studied the case of elder masters in the sense in which Elgar has made that study. The fact is that Elgar has determined within the circle of his own acquaintance with the right and proper regulations and laws of music to make out for the public at large the expression of his singular individuality. Whether he will be understood in America or not is a matter which does not concern lovers of art in the least; but we are so convinced that America identifies herself as far as is possible with art, that it would be very disappointing if our greatest contemporary English musician were to find that his work was not completely appreciated as it was appreciated some little time ago at so uninteresting a German town as Dusseldorf.

"A comedy," said Mr. George Edwardes to an interviewer, "whether musical or not, attracts only if intrinsically clever and if interpreted by clever comedians. You see, in musical comedy an actor and actress must necessarily be far more versatile. They must not only be able to act, but they must also know how to dance, and, as a rule, they must be accomplished musical performers. If they possess only one of these three requisites or even two, they are rarely of use to us. Look at the late Fred Leslie. I know no one who could rival him on any stage. It was not merely that he was funny when he liked, but he could also put in pathos and tragedy and all the subtler emotions better than any one else. Why, he played 'David Garrick' and did it as well as any actor of the present day can do it. I don't want to accuse any one of jealousy, but there is great ground for complaint against this fashion of sneering at musical pieces. Certain people are pleased to hold up their own shows to admiration as the legitimate drama. Why should this innuendo of a bar sinister be cast upon our performances at the Gaiety? I venture to submit that the Gaiety has done as much for the drama as all these proud actor-managers put together. As a rule, your actor-manager wants to play the title-role himself. No wonder good plays are scarce when authors have to aim at gratifying the actor instead of amusing or edifying the public."

Mme. Rejane brought her season to a close with three performances of "Divorcons." This very amusing and somewhat daring piece she played in London on the occasion of her last visit. It is well-known in French, and it has not only been adapted more than once, but has inspired several new and original English farces. Its ingenuity and brilliant and aggressive dialogue have, however, been unapproached in any of its derivatives. The piece is really acute comedy rather than farce, but as so often happens with comedies that fall just short of the classical, it has come to be treated as farce. Mme. Rejane's Cyprienne is a wonderfully animated and pungent impersonation: for some tastes rather too pungent. The spectacle of a drunken woman is never very pleasant, and Mme. Rejane's Cyprienne now seems to take a glass or two more of wine than was her wont but a few years back. The ridiculous tame-cat and victim Adhemar, as played by M. Paulet, was so ridiculous that it was a reflection on Cyprienne's commonsense that she should for a moment have thought of him as a lover. M. Chautard as Des Prunelles, the husband who brings the wife, bitter with the idea of divorce, to her senses, was of the three principal actors the one who clowned least and best preserved the gay, light tone of the comedy.

A correspondence is appearing in "Era" on the amusing question: "Should an actress be highly educated?" One writer thinks that a Girton girl would probably make a better Juliet than one who possessed merely the "Book learning" of a Board school; but the general opinion appears to be that "a bright, keen, and alert intellect, with a moderately good school education, is the most promising soil for the cultivation of the actor or actress." It is certain that many parts have been excellently played by charming ladies who hardly know the difference between a Cape and an isthmus, while an attractive personal quality in many very different players is the fact that they are "so cultured" off the stage. Peg Woffington was a bricklayer's daughter, and by the consent of all the good judges of her time was "most admirable in the representation of females of high rank and of dignified elegance"; while the great Eliza Rachel, who rose to be the glory of the French stage, made her first public appearances as a poor and illiterate singer of ballads in the street of Lyons.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE. OF AN AGREEMENT..

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presiding on the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in the case in which, one Hunsraj Morarji sued Monghibai, a Hindu widow, for the specific performance of an agreement.

The facts of the case were that one Haridas had three sons, Morarji, Coreji, and Ranchordas. Coreji died leaving two widows, Bachoobai and Kesserbai. Bachoobai died on the 8th June, 1899, leaving the property, now in dispute, as her "stridhan." At her death were living her co-widow Kesserbai, her husband's younger brother, Runchordas, and Hunsraj who is the plaintiff in the present case and is the son of Morarji, elder brother of Kesserbai's husband, Coreji. On Bachoobai's death Runchordas took possession of her property and collected the rents &c., and on the 30th August, 1901, obtained from the Calcutta High Court letters of administration to her estate. On the 17th June, 1902, Runchordas died leaving as his heir his wife Monghibai, the defendant in the present suit. On the 4th August, 1902, Kesserbai filed a suit against the present plaintiff Hunsraj and also against Monghibai, claiming that she was entitled to succeed as heir to Bachoobai's property in preference to both Hunsraj and Monghibai's husband, Runchordas, under whom Monghibai herself claimed her right to the property. That suit was heard by Mr. Justice Batty, who awarded Kesserbai's claim on the 21st February 1903. From that decree Hunsraj preferred an appeal on the 11th March, 1903. Monghibai did not appeal, but filed cross objections contending that her husband was entitled to Bachoobai's property, either as sole heir or as joint heir with Hunsraj. During the pendency of that appeal, both Hunsraj and Monghibai entered into an agreement on the 22nd July, 1903, and the present action was brought by Hunsraj for the specific performance of that agreement. Under that agreement it was arranged among other things that in the event of Mr. Justice Batty's decision being reversed, both Hunsraj and Monghibai should stand possessed of and entitled to the property as follows: (1) during the life time of Monghibai she should have a life interest in an undivided moiety of the property; Hunsraj should be absolutely entitled to the other moiety; (2) after the death of Monghibai the undivided moiety in which she got a life interest should devolve on and become property of Hunsraj; (3) that Hunsraj should collect rents and manage the property, etc. On the 11th December, 1903, the Appeal Court reversed Mr. Justice Batty's decree, and hence the present action. His lordship after dealing at great length with the questions of law arising in the case, held that the plaintiff was entitled to specific performance of the agreement and passed a decree accordingly.

"L'Energie Française" gives the following interesting statistics:—M. Blanc, proprietor of famous race horses, won from the 15th of March to the 30th of June, 835,217 francs or £34,759; one good racer "Finasseur" was responsible for 216,170 francs, £9,000; a stallion "Wingfields Pride" gained 269,083 francs, £12,461; the best stallion in England "Isinglass" was value for 413,025 francs or £17,209.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

WASTE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

But how do matters stand now in South Africa? Is our military system on a sounder basis there? Has the ruinously expensive Boer War brought any lessons of economy and efficiency in its wake? In the event of a war on the Indian frontier have we co-ordinated a great scheme of Imperial defence? The garrison now in South Africa consists of about 20,000 men, and they might be called away at once to India just as the Indian troops were called in at the last moment to Natal, and saved Ladysmith. But, in this case, the whole of South Africa would be denuded of British troops, and if there was any resurgent spirit of revolt in the land it would be difficult to repress, whether amongst Boers or natives or wandering Hottentot clans, as the Germans have found out to their cost in South-West Africa.

We have long suffered from waste and haste in South Africa. Departmentally, we have never ceased to show our anxiety to wind up affairs in South Africa, and a precious mess has come of it all. Some one has drawn up more than once a scheme in accordance with which South Africa would be a great place d'armes, a training-ground for artillerists, and a fine natural theatre for manœuvres. Has anything come of it? The devising of military schemes lies with military heads, but in the gloomy and wasteful history of our campaigns can the public trust these wiseacres who agree to differ on every point of Imperial strategy? Cannot we go to France and learn something from her way of organizing troops, not only for Algerian warfare, but, if need be, for European or Indian campaigns?

The Butler report opens up some wider issues than the waste of war stores of a particular kind, such as preserved meat, emergency rations, etc., important as these items are from a practical point of view. Thinking Englishmen are exercised in their minds about certain lessons in stern warfare to be plainly read from events elsewhere. As it happens, our allies the Japanese are furnishing us with a stirring example of thrift, economy, and thorough efficiency. The Japanese were ready to the last button, and their successes stimulate our imagination, as much as their marvellous self-control and talent of keeping their own counsel impress our judgment. Again, in history, the secret of success lies with the strong, ready and resourceful, imbued thoroughly with patriotism, both men and women. There may be flies in Manchuria, but we do not hear of the plague of flies and women, as in South Africa, nor any of the tribe of Pro-Boer mænads, and the quiet, sturdy little Japanese woman is worthy of her husband both at home and in the hospitals. Nor do we hear of the Manchurian counterpart of Stellenbosched mules. War is carried on in a grim, silent, forceful manner, without the glamour of sensational and lurid paragraphs (as it should be carried on if ever the hateful curse comes), and with as little waste as possible of words and food.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 15th July:—Mahomed Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib, a member of the firm of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Badsha Sahib and Co., merchants, mica and diamond miners, of No. 16 North Line Beach, Madras. Manufacture of collapsible mica lamp domes specially constructed to be used with any kind of hanging lamp such as hall lamps and particularly with railway station lamps. Frederick Hugh Smith engineer, of Home Works, Datchet, in the county of Buckingham, England. Improvements in and relating to "governors for internal combustion engines." James Holden, engineer, of Hermon House, Wanstead, in the county of Essex, England. Improvements in stays for steam and other boilers. George Kirkegaard and Fridtjof Jebsen, mechanical engineers, of the Borough of Brooklyn, city and state of New York, United States of America. Bottle stoppers. Society Jules Jean and Co., produced by its manager Jules Jean, chemist, 18 rue de Mogador, Paris, France, and Georges Raverat, industrial, 18 rue de Mogador, Paris, France. A process for condensing the vapours of volatile solvents, either pure or mixed with other gases or vapours, air, aqueous vapour, and so forth. Willibald Liedke and Otto Rabenhorst, engineers, both of Charlottenburg near Berlin, in the empire of Germany. Improvements in or relating to incandescent vapour lamps. Gulam Hyder Gunmaker electrician and mechanic, having his place of business at 387 Bhindi Bazar, Bombay. An apparatus for generating carbonic acid gas and aerating beverages. John Parker, civil engineer, of 49 Denmark Villas, Hove, Sussex, England. An improved material for use in making and repairing roadways and the like, and a process of manufacturing same. Sidney Prescott Wood, engineer, and McKenzie and Holland, Limited, railway signal engineers, both of Vulcan Iron Works, Worcester, in the county of Worcester, England. Improvements in electric treadles or contact makers for railway signalling and the like. Charles Dutton, engineer, of Tolladine road, Worcester Courtenay Harrold Wish Edmonds, engineer, of Albert road, Worcester, and McKenzine and Holland, Limited, railway signal engineers, of Vulcan Iron Works, Worcester, all in the county of Worcester, England. Improvements in or relating to railway point and signal apparatus and the like. Dr. Karl Geiser, librarian, of 15 Murtenstrasse and Hans Kehrli, manufacturer, 5 Rosenweg, both in Berne, in the Republic of Switzerland. Improved composition for inking-rollers or flexible printingrollers. The Morgan Crucible Company, Limited, manufacturers, of Battersea Works, Battersea, London, England. An improved manufacture of composition or compound for brushes of dynamo electric machines, for bearings, and for other articles. Richard John Thomas engineer, of Mossman, in the state of Queensland, Commonwealth of Australia, and William Francis Seymour Howe, analitical chemist, of Mossman, aforesaid. Improvements in the defecation or clarifying of juices in the manufacture of sugar. William Henry Drury, lawyer, of Watham, in the county of Middlesex, and state of Massachusetts, United States of America. An improved woven fabric.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—B. L. Ghose, carrying on business under the name of B. L. Ghose & Co., mechanical engineers, brass founders, gas fitters sanitary plumbers, etc., of No. 146 Cornwallis street, in the town of Calcutta. Ball valve with cocoanut ball which is a model self-closing and opening apparatus for supplying water in tanks and cisterns. (Specification filed 19th June 1905.) Edgar Arthur Quarme, civil engineer, mill wright and planter, at present residing at 63 Ripon street, in the town of Calcutta, in the province of Bengal, in British India. The preservation of the aroma of teas to be called The Aroma Perfector. (Specification filed 2nd June 1905) Walter George Crosthwaite, woollen manufacturer of York Street Mills, York street, Leeds, in the county of York, England. Improvement in or relating to the furnaces of steam boilers and the like. (Specification filed 7th July 1905.) Hugo Fischer von Roslerstamm, managing director of the works of the Nesselsdorfer Wagenbau Fabriks Gesellschaft (vormals k. k. priv. Wagen-Fabrik Schustala & Co.) of Nesselsdorf, in the province of Moravia Empire of Austria. Improvements in vechicles for transporting sick or wounded persons. (Specification filed 7th July 1905.) Hugo Glass Watson, manager, of 16 Canal street, Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, Scotland, and John Cummock Junior, chemist, of 109 Sinclair Drive, Langside, Glasgow, Scotland. Improvements in the method of and means for manufacturing aerated or carbonated liquids. (Specification filed 7th July 1905.) Carl Olof Lundholm, works manager, of Nobel House, Stevenston Scotland. Improvements in explosives. (Specification filed 7th July 1905.) The Cyanide Vacuum Filter Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 137, 138 and 145 Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, England. Improved apparatus for the separation of liquids from solids, particularly applicable to the extraction of metals from their ores. (Specification filed 7th July 1905.) Cosmo Kendall, mining engineer, of Abbotsleigh, Church road Upper Norwood, in the county of Surrey, England. Improvements in or pertaining to the separation of graphitic substance from associated rocky matter or gangue. (Specification filed 12th July 1905.) Noor Din, Sheraj Din, gunsmiths Lahore City, and William Henry Pivett, retired Inspector of Police also of Lahore. Facilitating the working of Persian wheels in drawing water from wells (Specification filed 7th July 1905) W. F. Stuart Menteth, civil engineer, of Calcutta, but at present residing at Rownham's Mount Nursling, in the county of Southampton, England. Improvements relating to bacteriological treatment of sewage particularly with reference to septic tank latrine installations. (Specification filed 30th June 1905.) Francis Gascoign Lynde, civil engineer, residing at Bourn End House, Bletsoe, in the county of Bedford, England. An improved bib cock. (Specification filed 12th July 1905.) Jacques Ancel, mechanician, of 12 Rue Cail, Paris, France. An improved crushing and pulverizing machine. (Specification filed 12th July 1905.) Donald Murray, telegraph engineer, of 3 Lombard Court, London, E. C., England. Improved automatic telegraph transmitter. (Specification filed 10th July 1905.)

THE BARGAIN HUNTER.

A LOWESTOFT BOWL.

I HAD said to Kate in the morning that for bargains the most wonderful hunting ground is London. I had endeavoured by various lines of argument to demolish successive theories that she had raised. My chief and most deadly attack had been upon the average want of artistic feeling existent in this country as compared with France or with Italy. I had to give my remarks some point, oscillated between the Griffin in the Strand and the Albert Memorial. As a clinching argument, I instanced the high average of unappreciated geniuses that England could boast of having slain. I pictured the ordinary dealer in curiosities and bric-a-brac as a ghoul more intent on making a profit approaching cent. per cent. than in troubling to master the intricacies of his subjects, ranging from Tudor bedsteads to Battersea enamels.

As an example, I pointed to the little Coalbrookdale cup that I had purchased within a stone's throw of Oxford-street for a couple of shillings from a dealer whose father and probably his father's father were dealers before him. We were both proud of that cup, and Kate was vanquished and betook herself to the study of the marks of the Ta Ming Dynasty, which, by the way, as I have never ceased to assure her, will never be of any practical value, because China so marked would never escape the attention of the most bungling dealer.

I have always believed in a system. Even the votaries to chance at Monte Carlo hold the same opinion. Each day of the week has its district allotted to it. Mondays see me in Fulham-road, Tuesdays I beat the Soho district, and so on. Dealers all over London know me, and I know them and their weaknesses. It was Thursday, and I was bound for Pimlico and Westminster. I had never come off well in York-street. I had purchased the Crown Derby pastille burners for two sovereigns, with lids complete, and marked with the crown in pale red. At Christie's, they would be worth any day six guineas the pair. The prize had been suspiciously easily won, and Kate and I gloried in our triumph till Craddock of the Museum had dropped in to tea and pronounced them to be French forgeries of recent origin. On this particular Thursday Fate was with me. I espied in a narrow court, leading to a mews, a newly-opened curio shop. The first glance showed me that ninety-nine per cent. of the exhibits were rubbish, Early Victorian vases of no particular origin, with lavishly laid-on gold, a cheap ormulu clock of garish design, fire-screens of the Thomas Haynes Bayly "I'd be a butterfly" period, a sprinkling of cheap silver and copper lustre jugs almost hot from the oven which the enterprising dealer had bought to bring his meagre stock up-to-date in regard to the latest craze in collecting. A Doulton vase or two of execrable design, showing how nauseating and offensive English art can be, and a number of miscellaneous plates of Staffordshire origin well within the middle Victorian period.

The interiors of shops of this class are always repellent; it took the minute descriptive powers of the imaginative Balzac to picture an ideal bric-a-brac shop, which he does with elaboration of detail in the opening chapter of his Peau de Chagrin. A Bond-street gallery—they are all galleries—is sumptuousness without romance. The treasures of collecting are like the violet by a mossy stone of Wordsworth, half hidden from the eye; they are more often than not like truffles, which require unearthing with no less unerring instinct than that of the truffle hound.

The gold-seeker would never think of finding a gold-bearing stratum in London clay—the environment is everything in geology—but charm of collecting is like a hand at bridge, it is the unexpected which turns up. So that the opportunity of a lifetime may occur at any moment. In the midst of the garbage, of Early-Victorian homes that had come under the hammer, and reposing in a cheaply-veneered Chippendale—save the mark—bookcase I caught sight of a blue bowl which I recognised as Lowestoft.

Now, to the uninitiated be it known that Lowestoft is unmarked and here lies the danger to the tyro and the charm to the collector. Not one dealer in fifty knows a genuine Lowestoft piece when he sees it. He has been brought up on spurious armorial Chinese porcelain which has always passed as Lowestoft, and later on French productions, which are not imitations, since Lowestoft did nothing like them, at all of which he has winked his eye till he has lost, if ever he had it, the knowledge of spotting a genuine piece of Lowestoft on sight. I have seen Christie's catalogue blue and white Lowestoft as Worcester, and I have once seen the blue crescent on a Lowestoft piece. An examination of the moulds unearthed from the foundations of the old Crown Brewery has taught collectors one or two new facts concerning that much-disputed factory.

Feeling my way very carefully, I elicited from the dealer that the old blue bowl was Staffordshire. I read his mind in an instant. I, therefore, conscientiously beat him down from fifteen shillings to ten—trade is bad all round, and Kate's investments have produced no dividend to speak of since the war—at which price I had the pleasure of seeing him envelop the Staffordshire bowl in brown paper. I followed the reasoning of the man, which was somewhat after this fashion: It was certainly not Worcester, it had no mark, and the paste was not fine enough. It was English in character and feeling. What was it? Liverpool, Bow, and Chelsea went by the board for varying reasons—then came a full stop. It must be Staffordshire, which is a sort of generic term for all unknowable English chinas, and, by a process of elimination, he had exhausted all the other likely factories. His knowledge of the subject had "petered out." That is just where I came in. It was Lowestoft, for these reasons: In carelessly turning it over, an art acquired by long practice at dissimulation, I noticed the sandy clouds in the glaze, and under the rim at the base was the well-known greenish hue. The blue was not the blue of Worcester, and the triangular flight of birds and the peculiar treatment of the English briar rose in the interior were convincing.

And so with a sure and proven knowledge of what I was purchasing I brought home to Kate the Lowestoft bowl, worth a five-pound note or more, to add to our ceramic gallery of hard-won triumphs over the children of Israel.—A. H. in the "Pall mall Gazette."

FREE INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE public are informed that free inoculation against plague is done at the ten Municipal Dispensaries in the city during week days by qualified medical men who have been specially instructed. Pamphlets in the Vernaculars and English will be circulated pointing out the advantage of inoculation. Facilities will be also given for inoculating people at their own private houses, provided there be twelve persons at a time to be inoculated. The places where the Dispensaries are situated and where free inoculation is done are given below.

Ladies who wish to be inoculated or who can induce the wives and daughters of the millhands and others to be inoculated can have special arrangements made and a lady operator will be employed.

Any further information can be obtained at the Health Department, Head office.

Municipal No. 1 District Registrar's Office No 91 93, Frere Road.

Municipal No. 2 District Registrar's Office at Kolsa Mohalla.

Municipal No. 3 District Registrar's Office, House No. 945, Jail Road, East Dongri.

Municipal No. 4 District Registrar's Office No. 202, Bapu Khote Street.

Municipal No. 5 District Registrar's Office No. 248, Grant Road.

Municipal No. 6 District Registrar's Office No. 8, Kandewadi.

Municipal No. 7 District Registrar's Office No. 8, Ripon Road.

Municipal No. 8 District Registrar's Office No. 11, Foras Road.

Municipal No. 9 District Registrar's Office No. 494, Naigum Road.

Municipal No. 10 District Registrar's Office No. 237A Delisle Road.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade; ...	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	2	7
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	3	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli........	1	1	4
Water Division........	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	7	5	63
Total plague deaths to date...	304,246	259,193	
Same date last year	7	5	63

LITTLE ONE ONE SOLID SORE

Covered With Scales and Scabs From Head to Foot—Doctors and All Other Remedies Had Failed—Skin Now Smooth and Clear.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

In and Around Venice is the taking title of an illustrated holiday book which Messrs. Rivingtons are to issue shortly. The author, Mr. Horatio F. Brown, is already the author of historical and descriptive books on the Bride of the Adriatic, but he has a more intimate claim on us than that. He was a favourite author with R. L. S., and the latter after reading his Life on the Lagoons sent from his sick chamber a poem in which Stevensonians will readily remember the following passage :—

I took
Your spirited and happy book,
Whereon, despite my frowning fate,
I did my soul so recreate,
That all my fancies flew away
On a Venetian holiday.

Talking of R. L. S., one cannot but record the pleasure of handling three more volumes of the black buckram series issued by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. The volume of Essays of Travels, dealing as it does with glimpses East and West and chapters of recollections in sickness and in health, is inseparable from any survey of Stevenson's life and travel, and we are glad to have this present handy reprint from the great Edinburgh edition. Essays in the Art of Writing (when it appears) will have rather more of the esoteric stylist than the ordinary reader cares for, but it will be extremely precious to the critic of Stevenson. As for the new volume of Tales and Fantasies, it appeals to us with peculiar charm, for it was in the Pall Mall Budget that the best of them appeared. The story has often been told how the author having accepted £40 in payment for a previous story, allowed the later one to be accepted in substitution, but as it came short of his ideals of quality, he returned a quarter of the money. The difference in modesty between R. L. S. and his followers in magazine fiction to-day is only exceeded by the proportionate difference in the literary merit of his work and theirs.

Talking of quality and R. L. S., one cannot help deprecating the issue of any more books of reminiscences and pseudo-reminiscences with his name in the title. Simultaneously with these three supplemental volumes, Messrs. Chatto have published Recollections of Robert Louis Stevenson in the Pacific. The author, Mr. Arthur Johnstone, is a dweller at Honolulu, and had certain opportunities of friendship with Tusitala, of which he, no doubt, availed himself to the best of his ability and perception. But he has furbished it all up in a pretentious, verbose and tedious style of narrative which reduces the value of all this belated material to little or nothing. We registered the same protest against Dr. Alexander Japp's work in the same vein last year, but the latter never descended to such pathos and anti-climax as disfigure Mr. Johnstone's pages. And these faults become the more conspicuous when the book bears the imprint of Stevenson's favourite publishers on the title-page.

Four novels which Messrs. Methuen announce for publication during the next six weeks will stand forth pretty nearly alone as new arrivals, for the publishers have "closed down," expressing a sense of relief that the spring season of 1905 is over. It has been one of the most dispiriting in recent years, and as the absence of marked features makes any period an easy field for conjecture, there are plenty of reasons assigned for its ill-success. Two or three publishers and their advisers join in attacking the flood of misprints, with a digression against the growing increase of American books. Others, like Mr. Warren Bell, take up the cudgels for the "moderns," as against the "ancients," or rather for contemporary authors as against the dead. "Dead" seems an unfortunate term to apply to Dickens and Thackeray, whose literary vitality is still greater than that of any of their disciples of to-day. Another authority concerned in the matter expressed his conviction that excess of fine spring weather has sent the population out of doors, instead of leaving them reading within; another inveighed against the growing triumph of motoring; and a third said that the chances of a General Election were always antagonistic to the reading of anything but newspapers. Finally, a well-known issuer of books said there is too much reading about and around books nowadays to leave people time to read the books themselves. But cynicism like this ignores certain facts, and among them are the amazing circulation, in spite of the increase of libraries and book clubs, of certain novels of merit.

The four new Methuen novels to which we have referred are The Valley of Inheritance, by Messrs. Langbridge and Bourne; The Shadow of the Lord, by Mrs. Hugh Fraser; My Friend the Chauffeur, by by Mr. and Mrs. Williamson; A Jay of Italy, by Mr. Bernard Capes. The first might be described as a modern setting of theme of Hamlet, for the hero is a man crossed almost from his birth with a destiny which makes life a burden and a struggle, and overcomes him in the end. The second is a story which deals, in its first part at least, with the conditions which, prevailing in England in the early part of the eighteenth century, made the American Revolution a foregone conclusion fifty years before the outbreak of the War of Independence. The remainder of the story is devoted to describing the childhood and youth of George Washington. The book closes with a description of the fight at Fort Meadows, and it will be followed by a sequel which will trace the course of history to the end of the revolution. The early life of the hero it is claimed, is a subject hitherto untouched in fiction; but there was a Washington autobiography last year in a fiction disguise which somewhat impairs that claim, and we still have the early Washington chapters in Thackeray's Virginians.

Out of the Little Guides and other series has grown another idea which, in Messrs. Methuen's hands, promises to attain an important degree of development. In Ancient Cities they are projecting a series of books confined to the older centres of the British Isles, written with an eye to the more humane side of history and archæology, planned with due regard for use and knowledge combined, and tastefully illustrated by skilful artists. The first volumes in preparation are: London, by Mr. George Clinch; Chester and Bath, by Professor Windler; Lincoln, by Dr. Mansel Sympson; Canterbury, by Dr. J. C. Cox: Edinburgh, by Miss M. S. Williamson, M.A.; and Wells, by Mr. Scott Holmes. Instead of mixing up the history of a number of periods by describing the objects in the city as they are met with in course of a walk, the history of the city is given in sections, each section being succeeded by an account of the objects belonging to the period. But in order that strangers visiting the city may be enabled to see all that it contains to the best advantage, and without loss of time, an itinerary is given in an appendix, with references to the pages at which the objects encountered are described.

Those who remember the attractive style and the sympathetic insight which marked Mr. Bradley Birt's "Chota Nagpore," including the sensible folk who noted it as a book to be bought, and not merely as one to be borrowed from the circulating library, will have observed with pleasure that this very acute member of the Indian Civil Service has produced a second volume. The first was a marvellous tour de force for Mr. Birt went to India in 1898 only; the second is equally mavellous for, although the author's experience of India is a little longer than it was when Chota Nagpore was witten, this second book impresses the reader as if it contained the mature reflections of a man who had spent a lifetime in watching and studying two groups of natives, and had done nothing else. As a matter of fact, of course it merely represents the manner in which a hard-worked official has spent his all too scanty leisure. Mr. Birt found himself face to face with two races located in Central Bengal—the Paharias of the Rajmahal Hills, aboriginal hillmen who have never been really conquered, and the Santals, cultivators of the fertile plains, wanderers in days gone by, but now peacefully settled under British rule and on rich lands. Mr. Birt tells the political history, so to speak, of both races; he records the history of the taming of the Paharias—they were never subjugated; of the exploits of Augustus Cleveland an assistant magistrate who did wonders before he died at the early age of twenty-nine; of the exploiting of the simple Santals by the astute Hindu money-lenders; of their rebellion and their subsequent re-settlement. He tells these things, and he tells them well; but he is most interesting of all when, either in relation to Paharias or Santals, he enters into their mythology, their folklore, and their habits. All this he does with so much loving care and restrained warmth of style that we think at once of Sir Henry Maine and resolve that this volume shall join Chota Nagpore on our shelves by the side of Ancient Law and Early Law and Custom. It leaves us with an intimate and sympathizing knowledge of the industrious and festival-loving Santal, of the invincible and attractive Paharia, and we know them for the first time as two of the most interesting races on earth. For detail pleasant as the task of extracting it would be, readers must be referred to the volume itself, but, by way of last word, we would note that the just estimate of Warren Hastings as the great administrator whose views were based on a wide and far-reaching Imperialism that fore-shadowed the events of later years, is stated, without argument, as it should be. So, at last, justice is done to a man genuinely great and most grievously misused.

At the request of the Government of Peru, a lieutenant of the Marguerye of the French Navy has been lent to fill the post of director of the Naval College of Peru and also to preside over the theoretical and practical military instruction of the navy of that country. This officer will be considered as on a Mission under the department of Foreign Affairs. A French Naval officer (the Captain of the frigate Pichon) has also been lent to the Bulgarian Government to organise the Navy of that country.

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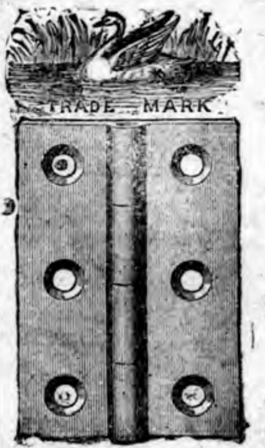

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DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
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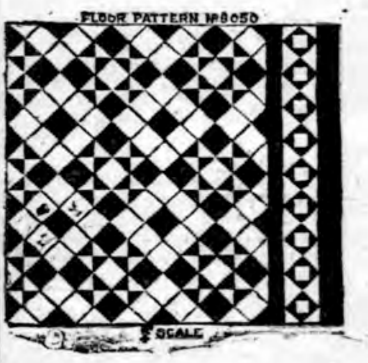

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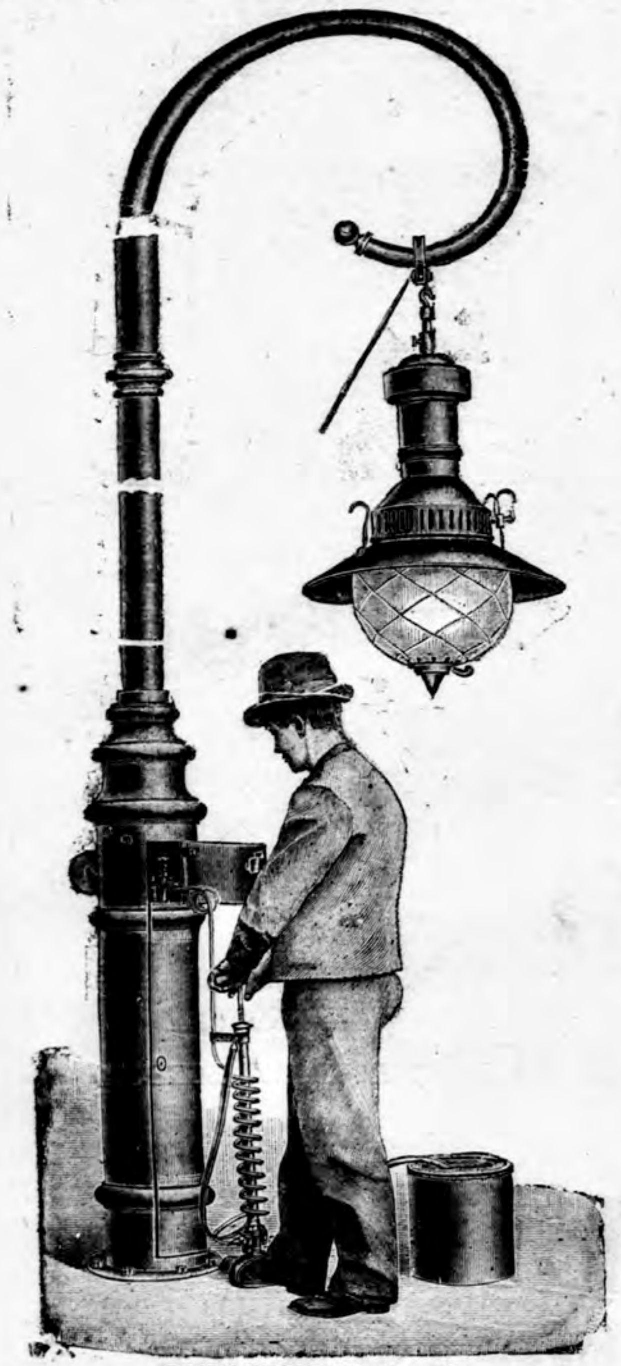

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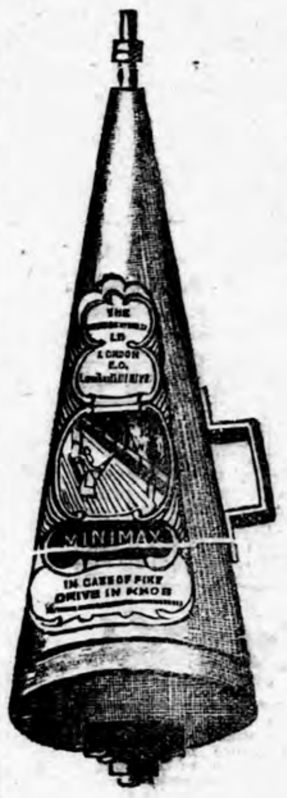

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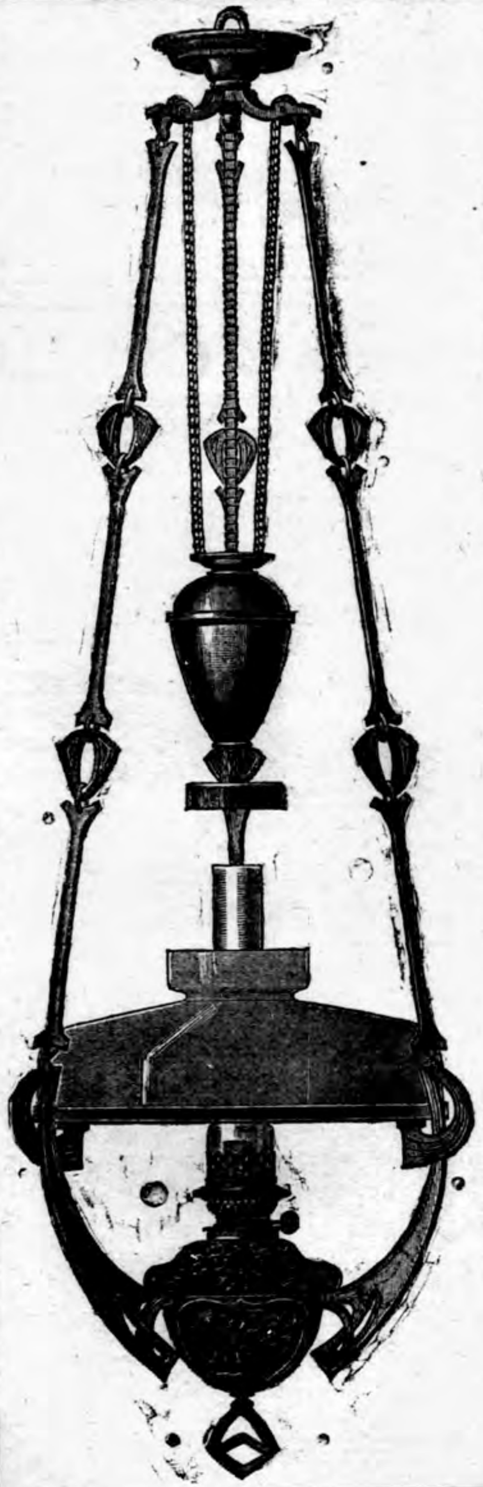

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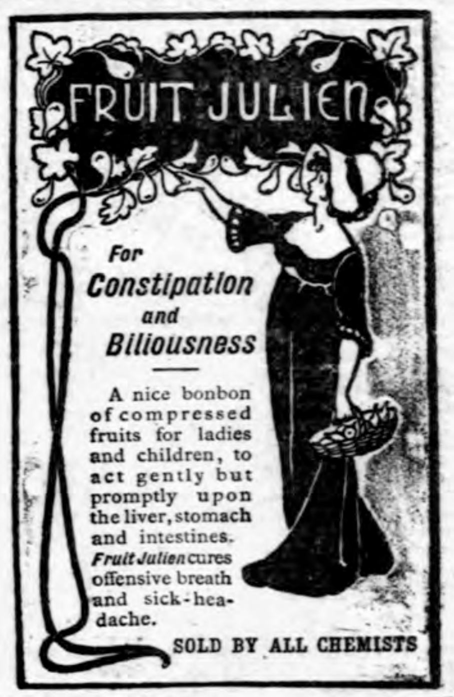

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